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DENTAL SCHOOL

BOSTON, MASS.

1906–07

Published by Harvard University
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT

OF THE

DENTAL SCHOOL

OF

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

1906–07

CAMBRIDGE
Published by the University
1906

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DENTAL SCHOOL CALENDAR.

1906.

Sept. 20, Thursday. Examinations begin for applicants for advanced standing, and for men previously conditioned.

Sept. 27, Thursday. **Academic Year begins.** Registration of Students.

Nov. 29, Thursday. Thanksgiving Day: a holiday.

Recess from Dec. 23, 1906, to Jan. 2, 1907, inclusive.

1907.

Jan. 1, Tuesday. Last day for receiving dissertations for the Boylston Medical Prizes.

Jan. 15, Tuesday. Last day for receiving applications from students in the Professional Schools to be qualified for the degree of A.M. in 1907.

Jan. 30, Wednesday. Mid-year examinations begin.

Feb. 1, Friday. **Second half-year begins.**

Feb. 22, Friday. Washington's Birthday: a holiday.

April 1, Monday. Last day for receiving dissertations for the Bowdoin Prizes.

Recess from April 14 to April 20, inclusive.

May 1, Wednesday. Last day for receiving dissertations for the Dante, Toppan, and Sumner Prizes.

May 1, Wednesday. Last day for receiving applications of candidates for the degree of D.M.D. in June, 1907.

May 30, Thursday. Memorial Day: a holiday.

June 1, Saturday. Examinations begin.

June 24, Monday. Alumni Day.

June 26, Wednesday. **Commencement.**

SUMMER VACATION OF THIRTEEN WEEKS, FROM COMMENCEMENT DAY TO SEPTEMBER 25, INCLUSIVE.

Sept. 19, Thursday. Examinations begin for applicants for advanced standing, and for men previously conditioned.

Sept. 26, Thursday. **Academic Year begins.** Registration of Students.

DEPARTMENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The University comprehends the following departments: —

Harvard College,
The Lawrence Scientific School,
The Graduate School of Arts and Sciences,
The Graduate School of Applied Science,
The Divinity School,
The Law School,
The Medical School,
The Dental School,
The Bussey Institution (a School of Agriculture),
The Arnold Arboretum,
The University Library,
The Museum of Comparative Zoölogy,
The Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology,
The University Museum,
The Botanic Garden,
The Gray Herbarium,
The Astronomical Observatory,

☞ Students in regular standing in any one department of the University are admitted free to the instruction and the examinations given in any other department, with the exception of exercises carried on in the special laboratories. But no student whose tuition fee for the year amounts to less than $150 is admitted to exercises given in any department other than that in which he is enrolled, except by special permission of the Dean of the department in which the instruction is given, after being duly accredited thereto by the Dean of the department of which the student is a member.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS.

THE UNIVERSITY.

President: CHARLES WILLIAM ELIOT, A.M., LL.D.
Office, 5 University Hall, Cambridge.

Treasurer: CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, 2d, A.B., LL.B.

Comptroller: HOWARD LANE BLACKWELL, PH.D.
The office of the Corporation (and of the Treasurer and the Comptroller) is at 50 State Street, Boston. Office hours, 10 A.M. to 2 P.M.; Saturday, 10 A.M. to 12 M.

Bursar: CHARLES FRANK MASON, A.B.
Office, Dane Hall, Cambridge. Office hours, 9 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Librarian: WILLIAM COOLIDGE LANE, A.B.
Office, Gore Hall, Cambridge.

Director of Hemenway Gymnasium: DUDLEY ALLEN SARGENT, M.D., S.D.
Office, Hemenway Gymnasium, Cambridge.

Regent: CHARLES MINER STEARNS, A.B.
Office, 5 University Hall, Cambridge. Office hours, daily, except Saturday, 9 to 10.30 A.M.

Publication Agent: JOHN BERTRAM WILLIAMS, A.B.
Office, 2 University Hall, Cambridge. Office hours, 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.; Saturday, 9 A.M. to 12.30 P.M.

Secretary to the Corporation: JEROME DAVIS GREENE, A.B.
Office, 5 University Hall, Cambridge.

THE FACULTY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

The Offices of this Faculty and of the Departments under its charge at Nos. 4, 5, 10, and 16, University Hall, Cambridge, are open on weekdays, except Saturdays, from 9 A.M. *to* 1 P.M., *and on Saturdays from* 9 A.M. *to* 12 M. *Nos. 5, 10, and 16 are also ordinarily open on weekdays, except Saturdays, from* 2 *to* 4 P.M.

Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences: LE BARON RUSSELL BRIGGS, A.M., LL.D.
Office, 5 University Hall. Office hours, 9 A.M. to 12 M., Monday.

[*Dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences:* JOHN HENRY WRIGHT, A.M., LL.D.]

Acting Dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences: WILLIAM MORRIS DAVIS, M.E., S.D.
Office, 10 University Hall. Office hours, Monday, Thursday, 3 to 3.30 P.M.

Dean of Harvard College: BYRON SATTERLEE HURLBUT, A.M.
Office, 4 University Hall. Office hours, Monday, Tuesday, Friday, 10 A.M. to 12.30 P.M.

Assistant Dean of Harvard College: EDGAR HUIDEKOPER WELLS, A.B.
Office, 4 University Hall. Office hours, Wednesday, Thursday, 10 A.M. to 12.30 P.M.

Dean of the Lawrence Scientific School: WALLACE CLEMENT SABINE, A.M.
Office, 16 University Hall. Office hours, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, 9 to 10 A.M.

Secretary of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences: JOHN GODDARD HART, A.M.
Office, 5 University Hall. Office hours, daily, 9 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Recorder of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences: GEORGE WASHINGTON CRAM, A.B.
Office, 4 University Hall. Office hours, daily, 9 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Secretary of the Lawrence Scientific School, and *Chairman of the Summer School:* JAMES LEE LOVE, A.M.
Office, 16 University Hall. Office hours, 9 to 10 A.M.

Secretary of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences: GEORGE WASHINGTON ROBINSON, A.B.
Office, 10 University Hall. Office hours, daily, 10 A.M. to 12 M., and daily, except Saturday, 2 to 4 P.M.

Secretary for Appointments: EDGAR HUIDEKOPER WELLS, A.B.
Office, 9 University Hall. Office hours, daily, 10 A.M. to 12 M., and daily, except Saturday, 2 to 4 P.M.

LABORATORIES AND MUSEUMS ASSOCIATED WITH THE FACULTY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Director of the Chemical Laboratory: CHARLES ROBERT SANGER, PH.D.
The Chemical Laboratory is in Boylston Hall.

Director of the Jefferson Physical Laboratory: JOHN TROWBRIDGE, S.D.
The Jefferson Physical Laboratory is on Holmes Field.

Director of the University Museum: ALEXANDER AGASSIZ, LL.D.

Curator of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy: SAMUEL HENSHAW, A.M.

In charge of the Botanical Museum: GEORGE LINCOLN GOODALE, M.D., LL.D.

The Botanical Laboratories are in the same building.

Curator of the Mineralogical Museum: JOHN ELIOT WOLFF, PH.D.

Curator of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology: FREDERIC WARD PUTNAM, A.M., S.D.

The above Museums are between Oxford Street and Divinity Avenue.

[*Curator of the Semitic Museum:* DAVID GORDON LYON, PH.D., D.D.]
Acting Curator of the Semitic Museum: GEORGE FOOT MOORE, A.M., D.D., LL.D.

The Semitic Museum is on Divinity Avenue.

Curator of the Germanic Museum: KUNO FRANCKE, PH.D., LL.D.

The Germanic Museum is at the junction of Cambridge Street and Broadway, opposite Memorial Hall.

Director of the William Hayes Fogg Museum of Art, and *Curator of the Gray Collection of Engravings:* CHARLES HERBERT MOORE, A.M.

The Fogg Museum of Art is on Cambridge Street.

Director of the Botanic Garden: GEORGE LINCOLN GOODALE, M.D., LL.D.

Curator of the Gray Herbarium: BENJAMIN LINCOLN ROBINSON, PH.D.

The Herbarium and Botanic Garden are at the corner of Garden and Linnaean Streets.

OTHER FACULTIES AND DEPARTMENTS.

Dean of the Faculty of Divinity: FRANCIS GREENWOOD PEABODY, A.M., D.D.

Secretary of the Faculty of Divinity, and *Librarian of the Divinity School:* ROBERT SWAIN MORISON, A.M., S.T.B.

Office, Divinity Library, Cambridge. Office hours, daily, 9 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Dean of the Faculty of Law: JAMES BARR AMES, LL.B., LL.D.

Office, Austin Hall, Cambridge.

Secretary of the Faculty of Law: HERMAN ARTHUR FISCHER, A.B.

Office, Austin Hall, Cambridge.

Librarian of the Law School: JOHN HIMES ARNOLD, A.M.

Asst. Librarians of the Law School { CHARLES FRANCIS DORR BELDEN, LL.B.
ROBERT BOWIE ANDERSON.

Office, Austin Hall, Cambridge.

Dean of the Faculty of Medicine
Dean of the Medical School } WILLIAM LAMBERT RICHARDSON, M.D.

Office, Harvard Medical School, Longwood Avenue, Boston. Office hours, Tuesday, Friday, 12.15 P.M. to 1 P.M.

Secretary of the Faculty of Medicine: CHARLES MONTRAVILLE GREEN, M.D.

Office, Harvard Medical School, Longwood Avenue, Boston. Office hours, Monday, Thursday, 12 M. to 1 P.M.

Dean of the Dental School: EUGENE HANES SMITH, D.M.D.

The Dental School is on North Grove Street, Boston. The office of the Dean is at 283 Dartmouth Street, Boston. Office hours, 9 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Curator of the Dental Museum: WALDO ELIAS BOARDMAN, D.M.D.

Office, 184 Boylston Street, Boston.

Dean of the Bussey Institution: FRANCIS HUMPHREYS STORER, S.B., A.M.

The Bussey Institution is in Jamaica Plain. The nearest railway and telegraph station is Forest Hills, on the Boston and Providence Division of the N.Y., N.H., and Hartford Railroad.

Superintendent of the Bussey Farm: EDMUND HERSEY.

The post-office address of the Farm Superintendent is Roslindale.

Director of the Arnold Arboretum: CHARLES SPRAGUE SARGENT, A.B., LL.D.

The Arnold Arboretum is in Jamaica Plain. The nearest railway and telegraph station is Forest Hills, on the Boston and Providence Division of the N.Y., N.H., and Hartford Railroad.

Director of the Astronomical Observatory: EDWARD CHARLES PICKERING, LL.D.

The Observatory is at the corner of Garden and Bond Streets, Cambridge.

THE DENTAL SCHOOL.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.*

CHARLES W. ELIOT, A.M., LL.D., PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM L. RICHARDSON, M.D., DEAN, and *Professor of Obstetrics.*

CLARENCE J. BLAKE, M.D., *Professor of Otology.*

J. COLLINS WARREN, M.D., LL.D., HON. F.R.C.S. (Eng.), *Moseley Professor of Surgery.*

REGINALD H. FITZ, M.D., LL.D., *Hersey Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic.*

THOMAS DWIGHT, M.D., LL.D., *Parkman Professor of Anatomy.*

JOHN H. McCOLLOM, M.D., *Assistant Professor of Contagious Diseases.*

JAMES J. PUTNAM, M.D., *Professor of Diseases of the Nervous System.*

ELBRIDGE G. CUTLER, M.D., *Instructor in the Theory and Practice of Physic.*

FREDERICK C. SHATTUCK, M.D., *Jackson Professor of Clinical Medicine.*

EDWARD H. BRADFORD, M.D., *Professor of Orthopedic Surgery.*

CHARLES A. BRACKETT, D.M.D., *Professor of Dental Pathology.*

THOMAS MORGAN ROTCH, M.D., *Professor of Pediatrics.*

EUGENE H. SMITH, D.M.D., *Professor of Mechanical Dentistry and Orthodontia*, and *Dean of the Dental School.*

WILLIAM F. WHITNEY, M.D., *John Barnard Swett Jackson Curator of the Warren Anatomical Museum.*

CHARLES S. MINOT, S.D., LL.D., D.Sc., *James Stillman Professor of Comparative Anatomy.*

MAURICE H. RICHARDSON, M.D., *Professor of Clinical Surgery.*

CHARLES M. GREEN, M.D., *Associate Professor of Obstetrics and Clinical Gynaecology*, and *Secretary of the Faculty of Medicine.*

EDWARD C. BRIGGS, M.D., D.M.D., *Professor of Dental Materia Medica and Therapeutics.*

HERBERT L. BURRELL, M.D., *Professor of Clinical Surgery.*

WILLIAM T. COUNCILMAN, M.D., *Shattuck Professor of Pathological Anatomy.*

MYLES STANDISH, M.D., *Assistant Professor of Ophthalmology.*

HAROLD C. ERNST, M.D., *Professor of Bacteriology.*

CHARLES HARRINGTON, M.D., *Professor of Hygiene.*

* Arranged, with the exception of the President and Dean, on the basis of collegiate seniority.

WILLIAM H. POTTER, D.M.D., *Professor of Operative Dentistry.*
HERMAN F. VICKERY, M.D., *Instructor in Clinical Medicine.*
JOHN T. BOWEN, M.D., *Assistant Professor of Dermatology.*
HENRY JACKSON, M.D., *Instructor in Clinical Medicine.*
GEORGE G. SEARS, M.D., *Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine.*
ALGERNON COOLIDGE, Jr., M.D., *Assistant Professor of Laryngology.*
FRANZ PFAFF, M.D., *Professor of Pharmacology and Therapeutics.*
THEOBALD SMITH, M.D., *George Fabyan Professor of Comparative Pathology.*
WILLIAM T. PORTER, M.D., *Professor of Comparative Physiology.*
JAMES G. MUMFORD, M.D., *Instructor in Surgery.*
FRANK B. MALLORY, M.D., *Associate Professor of Pathology.*
EDWARD H. NICHOLS, M.D., *Assistant Professor of Surgical Pathology.*
JOHN B. BLAKE, M.D., *Instructor in Surgery.*
HOWARD A. LOTHROP, M.D., *Instructor in Surgery.*
JOHN L. MORSE, M.D., *Assistant Professor of Pediatrics.*
CHARLES A. PORTER, M.D., *Instructor in Surgery.*
EDWARD W. TAYLOR, M.D., *Instructor in Neurology.*
RICHARD C. CABOT, M.D., *Instructor in Clinical Medicine.*
ELLIOTT P. JOSLIN, M.D., *Instructor in the Theory and Practice of Physic.*
JAMES H. WRIGHT, M.D., S.D., *Instructor in Pathology.*
CARL L. ALSBERG, M.D., *Instructor in Biological Chemistry.*
JOHN L. BREMER, M.D., *Demonstrator of Histology.*
WALTER B. CANNON, M.D., *George Higginson Professor of Physiology.*
JOHN WARREN, M.D., *Demonstrator of Anatomy.*
FREDERIC T. LEWIS, M.D., *Assistant Professor of Embryology.*
ELMER E. SOUTHARD, M.D., *Assistant Professor of Neuropathology.*

STANDING COMMITTEES FOR THE DENTAL SCHOOL.

Courses of Study. — Dr. Smith (*Chairman*), Drs. Potter, Cooke, and Briggs.

Summer Courses. — Dr. Potter (*Chairman*), Drs. Cooke and Cross.

Students' Health. — Dr. Ernst (*Chairman*), and Drs. Putnam, E. H. Smith, J. B. Blake, and Badger.

Students' Aid. — Any student who needs assistance, pecuniary or other, may write to Dr. Franklin Dexter, in care of the Dean, 283 Dartmouth Street, Boston.

THE DENTAL SCHOOL,

BOSTON.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

The Harvard Dental School is established in Boston and was instituted by vote of the President and Fellows of Harvard College, July 17, 1867. The first session of the School opened on the first Wednesday in November, 1867, and continued until the following March. The first examination of candidates for the degree of the School was held March 6, 1869.

The academic year begins on the Thursday following the last Wednesday in September, and ends on the last Wednesday in June. There is a recess from December 23 to January 2, inclusive; and a recess of one week's duration in April.

Instruction in this School is given throughout the academic year, by lectures, recitations, clinical teaching, and practical exercises, uniformly distributed. The course of instruction is progressive, and extends over three years, the teaching of one year not being repeated in the next.

The studies of the first year are pursued in connection with the classes in the Harvard Medical School, the student receiving instruction by the same professors at the same time and place with the medical students, and at the end of the year passing with them the examinations.

It is the object of the Faculty to present a complete course of instruction in the theory and practice of Dentistry; and for this purpose a well-appointed laboratory and infirmary are provided, and such arrangements made as ensure an ample supply of patients. Clinical instruction is given by the professors and other instructors; and, under the direction of demonstrators, patients are assigned to the students, ensuring to all opportunity of operating at the chair, and becoming by actual practice familiar with all the operations demanded of the dentist.

The Infirmary remains open, and clinical instructors and a demonstrator are in attendance, daily, throughout the academic year, offering to students excellent facilities for acquiring practical knowledge and manipulative dexterity.

Students have access to the hospitals of the city; to the dissecting-room and museum of the Medical School. Students in regular standing in any

one department of the University are admitted free to the instruction and the examinations given in any other department, with the exception of exercises carried on in the special laboratories. But no student whose tuition fee for the year amounts to less than $150 is admitted to exercises given in any department other than that in which he is enrolled, except by special permission of the Dean of the department in which the instruction is given, after being duly accredited thereto by the Dean of the department of which the student is a member.

That the time of study shall count as a full term, students of every class must present themselves within the first week of the term and register their names with the Dean.

ADMINISTRATIVE BOARD.

EUGENE H. SMITH, D.M.D., Dean, and *Professor of Mechanical Dentistry and Orthodontia.*

CHARLES A. BRACKETT, D.M.D., *Professor of Dental Pathology.*

EDWARD C. BRIGGS, M.D., D.M.D., *Professor of Dental Materia Medica and Therapeutics.*

WILLIAM P. COOKE, D.M.D., *Assistant Professor of Mechanical Dentistry.*

WILLIAM H. POTTER, D.M.D., *Professor of Operative Dentistry.*

WALDO E. BOARDMAN, D.M.D., *Curator of Dental Museum*, and *Librarian.*

HAROLD DeW. CROSS, D.M.D., *Demonstrator of Mechanical Dentistry.*

INSTRUCTORS, LECTURERS, AND ASSISTANTS.

GEORGE H. MONKS, M.D., M.R.C.S., *Lecturer on Surgery.*

SAMUEL A. HOPKINS, M.D., D.D.S., *Instructor in Dental Pathology.*

EDWIN C. BLAISDELL, D.M.D., *Instructor in Operative Dentistry.*

NED A. STANLEY, D.M.D., *Instructor in Operative Dentistry.*

ARTHUR H. STODDARD, D.M.D., *Clinical Lecturer on Mechanical Dentistry.*

JOHN BAPST BLAKE, M.D., *Instructor in Surgery.*

ARTHUR W. ELDRED, D.M.D., *Instructor in Mechanical Dentistry.*

AMOS I. HADLEY, D.M.D., *Instructor in Mechanical Dentistry.*

JOSEPH T. PAUL, D.M.D., *Instructor in Operative Dentistry.*

EDWARD W. TAYLOR, M.D., *Instructor in Neurology.*

H. CARLTON SMITH, Ph.G., *Lecturer* and *Austin Teaching Fellow in Dental Chemistry.*

C. MORTON SMITH, M.D., *Instructor in Syphilis.*

THOMAS B. HAYDEN, D.M.D., *Instructor in Mechanical Dentistry.*

JAMES A. FURFEY, D.M.D., *Instructor in Operative Dentistry.*

MARQUIS D. LITTIG, D.D.S., M.D., D.M.D., *Instructor in Operative Dentistry.*
ROBERT T. MOFFATT, D.M.D., *Instructor in Mechanical Dentistry.*
ERNEST H. CHUTE, D.M.D., *Instructor in Mechanical Dentistry.*
HAROLD DeW. CROSS, D.M.D., *Demonstrator of Mechanical Dentistry.*
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HARRY W. HALEY, D.M.D., *Instructor in Mechanical Dentistry.*
JOHN D. DICKINSON, D.M.D., *Clinical Instructor in Mechanical Dentistry.*
LAWRENCE W. BAKER, D.M.D., *Instructor in Orthodontia.*
ELMER J. MARSTON, D.M.D., *Instructor in Extracting and Anaesthesia.*
WILLIAM D. SQUAREBRIGS, D.M.D., *Instructor in Extracting and Anaesthesia.*
JAMES B. CROFWELL, D.M.D., *Instructor in Operative Dentistry.*
HORACE A. DAVIS, D.M.D., *Instructor in Mechanical Dentistry.*
JOHN W. ESTABROOKS, D.M.D., *Instructor in Mechanical Dentistry.*
WILSON C. DORT, D.M.D., *Instructor in Mechanical Dentistry.*
SAMUEL T. ELLIOTT, D.M.D., *Instructor in Operative Dentistry.*
JOHN J. GALLAHUE, D.M.D., *Instructor in Mechanical Dentistry.*
CHARLES G. PIKE, D.M.D., *Instructor in Operative Dentistry.*
NORMAN G. REOCH, D.M.D., *Instructor in Orthodontia.*
MELVILLE F. ROGERS, D.M.D., *Instructor in Operative Dentistry.*
ROBERT WHITEHILL, D.M.D., *Instructor in Operative Dentistry.*
JAMES J. O'BRIEN, D.M.D., *Instructor in Extracting and Anaesthesia.*
LEO A. ROGERS, D.M.D., *Instructor in Mechanical Dentistry.*
HARRY B. SHUMAN, D.M.D., *Instructor in Oral Surgery.*
HERBERT F. LANGLEY, D.M.D., *Instructor in Mechanical Dentistry.*
HARRY A. STONE, D.M.D., *Instructor in Extracting and Anaesthesia.*
WILLIAM H. WESTON, D.M.D., *Instructor in Mechanical Dentistry.*
HARRY S. CLARK, D.M.D., *Instructor in Mechanical Dentistry.*
MARTIN B. DILL, D.M.D., *Instructor in Operative Dentistry.*
FRANK LeR. EAMES, D.M.D., *Instructor in Mechanical Dentistry.*
LEROY M. S. MINER, D.M.D., *Instructor in Extracting and Anaesthesia.*
CLINTON M. POPE, D.M.D., *Instructor in Mechanical Dentistry.*
BENJAMIN TISHLER, D.M.D., *Instructor in Extracting and Anaesthesia.*
EUGENE B. WYMAN, D.M.D., *Demonstrator of Operative Dentistry.*
JOHN A. FURBISH, D.M.D., *Instructor in Mechanical Dentistry.*
VARAZTAD H. KAZANJIAN, D.M.D., *Assistant in Mechanical Dentistry.*

DENTISTS TO OUT-PATIENTS.

Horace L. Howe, D.M.D.
Charles E. Stevens, D.M.D.
Otis S. Smith, D.M.D.
Howard W. Baldwin, D.M.D.
Arthur S. Crowley, D.M.D.
Charles W. Mock, D.M.D.
Maurice E. Peters, D.M.D.

STUDENTS

Post-Graduate.

NAME.	HOME RESIDENCE.	PRESENT ADDRESS.*
Goldenberg, Israel,	*Kiew, Russia,*	74 W. Cedar St.

Third Year.

Atherton, Lawrence George,	*Lynn,*	178 Ocean St., Lynn.
Barber, Howard Philip,	*Blackstone,*	531 Columbus Ave.
Breen, John Albert,	*Charlestown,*	16 Cook St., Ch's'n.
Challis, Charles Julius Edmond,	*Auckland, N.Z.*	163 W. Canton St.
Chertok, Moses Alexander,	*Dorchester,*	12 Fowler St., Dor.
Fearing, Benjamin Harold,	*Northampton,*	547 Columbus Ave.
Finkelstein, Nathaniel Abraham,	*Boston,*	4 Lowell St.
Flannery, David Leo,	*Somerville,*	34 Franklin Ave., Somer.
Freeze, Seldon Harry, D.M.D. (*Tufts Coll.*) 1900,	*Cape Town, Africa,*	449 Mass. Ave.
Greene, Earle Robinson,	*Milford,*	531 Columbus Ave.
Huggins, Samuel Carson,	*London, England,*	21 Clinton St., Cambridge.
Kent, Edwin Stearns, PH.B. (*Yale Univ.*) 1904,	*Cambridge,*	891 Mass. Ave., Cambridge.
Kew, Irvin Whiteley,	*Hong Kong, China,*	163 W. Canton St.
Lane, Howard Arthur,	*Dorchester,*	110 Radcliffe St., Dor.
Leavitt, Alvin Benton, B.S. (*Dartmouth Coll.*) 1899,	*Boston,*	120 W. Concord St.
Lobo, José Paulo Filomeno Piedade Martinho, M.D. (*Lisbon, Portugal*) 1900,	*Lisbon, Portugal,*	1228 Cambridge St., [Cambridge.

* Addresses are in Boston unless stated to be elsewhere.

Long, Ryerson Putnam,	*Cincinnati, O.*	613 Tremont St.
McPherson, George Nicholson,	*E. Boston,*	342 Meridian St., E. Boston.
Marggraff, Hermann Dutton,	*Watertown, Conn.*	342 Berwick P'k.
Owen, Richard John,	*Auckland, N.Z.*	325 Longwood Ave., B'kline.
Perkins, Alton Flagg,	*Newport, R. I.*	105 Charles St.
Pfeiffer, Albert, L.D.S. (*R.C.S., England*) 1905,	*Bedford,*	Bedford.
Rietz, Hugo Charles, D.D.S. (*Chicago Coll. Dent. Surgery*) 1900,	*Manitowoc, Wis.*	89 Charles St.
Ruelberg, Reinhold,	*Boston,*	100 Day St. [Centre.
Thompson, John Campbell,	*Allegheny, Pa.*	181 Langley R'd, Newton.
Tibbetts, John Edwin,	*Rockland, Me.*	14 Ellsworth Ave., Cambridge.
White, Leo Augustus,	*Charlestown,*	8 Cedar St., Ch's'n.

SECOND YEAR.

Calder, Ernest Spencer,	*Providence, R.I.*	747 Beacon St.
Glasser, Samuel,	*Dublin, Ireland,*	238 Devonshire St.
Jenkins, John Lindsay Webster, A.B. 1901,	*Jamaica Plain,*	73 Elm St., Jam. Pl.
Kelly, Raymond Lawrence,	*Randolph,*	Main St., Randolph.
Keyes, Frederic Anthony,	*So. Boston,*	595 E. 5th St., So. Boston.
Magrath, James Timothy,	*So. Boston,*	127 G St., So. Boston.
Myerson, Simon,	*Cambridge,*	270 Green St., Cambridge.
Parker, Charles Stevens,	*Boston,*	157 Warren Ave.
Quinn, Rupert William,	*Johannesburg, So. Africa,*	163 W. Canton St.
Rand, Arthur Garfield,	*Unity, Me.*	22 Howard St., Malden.
Regan, Frank Alfred,	*Roxbury,*	19 Kenwood R'd, Rox.
Ring, Joseph Aloysius,	*Dorchester,*	12 Victoria St., Dor.
Russell, Alfred Pierpont, Jr., S.B. (*Howard Coll.*) 1905,	*So. Norfolk, Va.*	3 Carlton St.
Safford, Carl Eaton,	*Keene, N. H.*	157 Warren Ave.
Shannon, Clarence,	*Florenceville, N.B.*	45 Cross St., Malden.
Taft, Roger Browne,	*Cambridge,*	32 Avon Hill St., Cambridge.

FIRST YEAR.

Arkin, Isaac,	*Cambridge,*	100 Mt. Auburn St., Cambridge.
Beal, Carleton De Crastos,	*Braintree,*	355 Tremont St., Braintree.
Churchill, Clarence Fielding,	*Yarmouth, N.S.*	67 Columbia R'd, Dor.
Davis, Lemuel Morgan,	*Cape Town, Africa,*	22 Huntington Ave.
Dewyer, Ernest Edward,	*Brockton,*	35 Haverhill St., Brockton.

Drea, William Francis,	*Cambridge*,	46 Ninth St., Cambridge.
Dupont, Ernst Joseph,	*Lowell*,	447 Moody St., Lowell.
Flagg, Guy Edward,	*Woodstock, N.B.*	170 W. Canton St.
Gibbons, James Edward,	*Clinton*,	51 Kenwood R'd, Rox.
Griffin, Timothy Walter,	*Jamaica Plain*,	Pond St., Jam. Pl.
Jenney, Rollin Dewey,	*Bennington, Vt.*	758 Tremont St.
Krensky, Samuel,	*Roxbury*,	48 Copeland St., Rox.
Malmstrom, Nels Henry,	*Belmont*,	6 Worcester St., Belmont.
Murphy, Raymond James,	*W. Stoughton*,	126 Canton St., Stoughton.
Ozon, Wallace Walter,	*Hartford, Conn.*	26 Bickerstaff St.
Patten, George Allen,	*Sullivan, Me.*	358 Longwood Ave.
Pearlman, Elias Hyman,	*Boston*,	251 Chambers St.
Pyne, Robert Edward,	*Malden*,	297 Columbus Ave.
Stone, Philip Wilkins,	*Fitchburg*,	Technology Chambers.
Urofsky, Isadore,	*Boston*,	58 Chambers St.
Whelan, Walter James,	*Weymouth*,	36 Common St., Weymouth.

SUMMARY.

Post-Graduate Student	1
Third Year Students	27
Second Year Students	16
First Year Students	21
Total	65

ADMISSION TO HARVARD DENTAL SCHOOL.

All candidates for admission holding a degree in letters, science, or medicine, from a recognized college or scientific school, or who have passed an examination for admission to Harvard College or any other reputable college of letters or the Lawrence Scientific School, or furnish evidence of having had equivalent training, are admitted without examination. All other candidates must pass an examination.

All candidates, whether presenting a degree or not, are required to satisfy the Faculty that they have had a course in Theoretical and Descriptive (Inorganic) Chemistry and Qualitative Analysis sufficient to fit them to pursue the courses in Chemistry given at the School, or, failing in this, to pass an examination in General Chemistry and Qualitative Analysis.* Students who are unable to fulfil either of these requirements may enter conditioned in Chemistry.

An opportunity for making up this condition will be furnished during the first half of the first year. Fee for this course, $20, payable in advance. A deposit of five dollars will be required to meet charges for supplies and broken apparatus.

The entrance and first-year examinations will be allowed to foreign students who have passed *equivalent* examinations abroad, upon presentation of proper certificates from the examining boards, vouching for the facts.

A certificate of having passed the examination for admission will admit a student to this School only so long as the entrance requirements remain the same.

Students who have had a preliminary training equivalent to our requirements for admission and who began their professional studies in other recognized Dental or Medical Schools may be admitted to advanced standing; but all persons who apply for admission to the advanced classes must furnish a satisfactory certificate of time spent in dental or medical studies, and must pass examinations in the branches already pursued by the class to which they seek admittance, or furnish evidence of having passed equivalent examinations.

Graduates of recognized dental schools and reputable practitioners of dentistry who have never received a degree will be admitted without examination to the courses in Operative and Mechanical Dentistry, but attendance on such courses does not entitle a student to examination for the degree. A certificate of attendance will be furnished when desired.

* The summer course in General Chemistry and Qualitative Analysis given in July at the Dental School is adapted to students about to enter this School. A deposit of five dollars is required to meet charges for supplies and broken apparatus. Fee, $25, payable in advance.

EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION.

Examinations for admission to the Harvard Dental School are held in June at Cambridge and at about fifty other cities in the United States;* in September they are held at Cambridge only.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

Registration Blanks.

Candidates for admission by examinations should register for such examinations on a form which may be obtained from the Dean of the Harvard Dental School. The Registration Blanks of all candidates who wish to take examinations in June should be properly filled and in the hands of the Dean by June 10; those of candidates who wish to take examinations in September, by September 10.

Good English.

Clear and idiomatic English is expected in all examination papers and note-books written by candidates for admission. Teachers are requested to insist on good English, not only in translations, but in every exercise in which the pupil has occasion to write or to speak English.

Laboratory Examinations.

A candidate who is examined in any study in which a laboratory examination is held will hand in his laboratory note-book at *the hour of the laboratory examination*. Laboratory note-books will be deposited, after examination, in the College office, where they will be kept for one year, subject to the order of the owners.

A candidate examined in June at any place where a laboratory examination is not provided will be required to take such an examination in Cambridge in the autumn; but if he passes the written examination in June and presents a satisfactory note-book, the subject will be temporarily counted in his favor in determining the question of his admission to the School.

Examination Papers.

A set of recent examination papers will be sent free to any address, on application to the Dean of the Harvard Dental School, 283 Dartmouth St., Boston. Separate papers may be had in quantities of not less than *six* copies of any *one paper* (not one each of six different papers) at ten cents a dozen.

* A circular giving the dates of the examinations and a full list of the places where they will be held will be ready in January, 1907, and may be had on application to the Dean of the Dental School.

STUDIES IN WHICH EXAMINATIONS ARE HELD.

Examinations for admission to the Harvard Dental School will be held in the following subjects. Each candidate must offer studies amounting to 16 points. Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 are required. Electives may be chosen from Section 5.

The figure attached to each study indicates the relative weight (termed points) which will be given to it in determining the question of the candidate's fitness for admission.

1. English (*4*)
2. Physics (*2*)
3. Latin (*4*) *or* French (*2*) and English and American History (*2*)
   or French (*2*) and Greek and Roman History (*2*)
   or German (*2*) and English and American History (*2*)
   or German (*2*) and Greek and Roman History (*2*)
4. Theoretical and Descriptive (Inorganic) Chemistry and Qualitative Analysis (*4*)

In addition he will be obliged to offer either —

5. Algebra (*2*)
   Plane Geometry (*2*)

Or any two of the following: —

Solid Geometry (*1*)
Botany (*1*)
Zoölogy (*1*)
Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene (*1*)
Wood-working (*1*)
Blacksmithing (*1*)
Chipping, Filing, and Fitting (*1*)
Machine-tool Work (*1*)

The examinations in English, Physics, Latin, French, Greek and Roman History, English and American History, German, Algebra, Plane Geometry, and Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene will be the same as those given in these subjects (elementary grade) for admission to Harvard College.

The examinations in Botany, Zoölogy, Woodworking, Blacksmithing, Chipping, Filing and Fitting, Machine-tool Work, will be the same as those given in these subjects for admission to the Lawrence Scientific School.

The examination in Theoretical and Descriptive (Inorganic) Chemistry and Qualitative Analysis will be given at the Harvard Dental School.

English.

The examination will be based on the Uniform Entrance Requirements in English.

The candidate will be required to write short compositions on topics drawn from his reading, and to answer questions on the subject-matter of certain books prescribed for careful study. He will be judged chiefly by the accuracy and the quality of the English he writes. No candidate will be accepted in English whose work is seriously defective in point of spelling, punctuation, grammar, or division into paragraphs.

The Uniform Entrance Requirements in English include two lists of books — one of books prescribed for reading, and one of books prescribed for careful study. The candidate is expected to read intelligently *all* the books prescribed. He should read them as he reads other books; he is expected, not to know them minutely, but to have freshly in mind their most important parts. In connection with the reading and study of the prescribed books he should read other books as parallel or subsidiary reading, and should commit to memory a considerable amount of English poetry.

The books prescribed for reading in 1907 and 1908 are: —

Shakspere's Macbeth and The Merchant of Venice; The Sir Roger de Coverley Papers in the Spectator; Irving's Life of Goldsmith; Coleridge's The Ancient Mariner; Scott's Ivanhoe and The Lady of the Lake; Tennyson's Gareth and Lynette, Lancelot and Elaine, and The Passing of Arthur; Lowell's The Vision of Sir Launfal; George Eliot's Silas Marner.

The books prescribed for careful study in 1907 and 1908 are: —

Shakspere's Julius Caesar; Milton's L'Allegro, Il Penseroso, Comus, and Lycidas; Burke's Speech on Conciliation with America; Macaulay's Essay on Addison, and Life of Johnson.

In 1909 the examination in Elementary English will be based on the requirements in English adopted by the College Entrance Examination Board. These requirements are as follows: —

(*a*) *Reading and Practice.* — A certain number of books will be recommended for reading, ten of which, selected as prescribed below, are to be offered for examination. The form of examination will usually be the writing of a paragraph or two on each of several topics, to be chosen by the candidate from a considerable number — perhaps ten or fifteen — set before him in the examination paper. The treatment of these topics is designed to test the candidate's power of clear and accurate expression, and will call for only a general knowledge of the substance of the books. In every case knowledge of the book will be regarded as less important than the ability to write good English. In place of a part or the whole of this test, the candidate may present an exercise-book, properly certified to by his instructor, containing compositions or other written work done in connection with the reading of the books. In preparation for this part of the requirement, it is important that the candidate shall have been instructed in the fundamental principles of rhetoric.

The books set for this part of the examination will be: —

Group I (two to be selected).

Shakspere's As You Like It, Henry V, Julius Caesar, The Merchant of Venice, Twelfth Night.

Group II (one to be selected).

Bacon's Essays; Bunyan's The Pilgrim's Progress, Part I; The Sir Roger de Coverley Papers in the Spectator; Franklin's Autobiography.

Group III (one to be selected).

Chaucer's Prologue; Spenser's Faerie Queene (selections); Pope's The Rape of the Lock; Goldsmith's The Deserted Village; Palgrave's Golden Treasury (First Series), Books II and III, with especial attention to Dryden, Collins, Gray, Cowper, and Burns.

Group IV (two to be selected).

Goldsmith's The Vicar of Wakefield; Scott's Ivanhoe; Scott's Quentin Durward; Hawthorne's The House of the Seven Gables; Thackeray's Henry Esmond; Mrs. Gaskell's Cranford; Dickens's A Tale of Two Cities; George Eliot's Silas Marner; Blackmore's Lorna Doone.

Group V (two to be selected).

Irving's Sketch Book; Lamb's Essays of Elia; De Quincey's Joan of Arc and The English Mail Coach; Carlyle's Heroes and Hero Worship; Emerson's Essays (selected); Ruskin's Sesame and Lilies.

Group VI (two to be selected).

Coleridge's The Ancient Mariner; Scott's The Lady of the Lake; Byron's Mazeppa and The Prisoner of Chillon; Palgrave's Golden Treasury (First Series), Book IV, with especial attention to Wordsworth, Keats, and Shelley; Macaulay's Lays of Ancient Rome; Poe's Poems; Lowell's The Vision of Sir Launfal; Arnold's Sohrab and Rustum; Longfellow's The Courtship of Miles Standish; Tennyson's Gareth and Lynette, Lancelot and Elaine, and The Passing of Arthur; Browning's Cavalier Tunes, The Lost Leader, How They Brought the Good News from Ghent to Aix, Evelyn Hope, Home Thoughts from Abroad, Home Thoughts from the Sea, Incident of the French Camp, The Boy and the Angel, One Word More, Hervé Riel, Pheidippides.

(*b*) *Study and Practice.* — This part of the examination presupposes the thorough study of each of the works named below. The examination will be upon subject-matter, form, and structure. In addition, the candidate may be required to answer questions involving the essentials of English grammar, and questions on the leading facts in those periods of English literary history to which the prescribed works belong.

The books set for this part of the examination will be: —

Shakspere's Macbeth; Milton's Lycidas, Comus, L'Allegro, and Il Penseroso; Burke's Speech on Conciliation with America, or Washington's Farewell Address and Webster's First Bunker Hill Oration; Macaulay's Life of Johnson, or Carlyle's Essay on Burns.

Physics.*

A course of study dealing with the leading elementary facts and principles of Physics, with quantitative laboratory work by the pupil.

The instruction given in this course should include qualitative lecture-room experiments, and should direct especial attention to the illustrations and applications of physical laws to be found in every-day life. The candidate is required to pass a written examination, the main object of which will be to determine how much he has profited by such instruction. This examination may include numerical problems. It will contain more ques-

* For rules relating to the time of handing in note-books and to candidates examined in June in places where no laboratory examination is provided, see page 21.

tions than any one candidate is expected to answer, in order to make allowance for a considerable diversity of instruction in different schools.

The pupil's laboratory work should give practice in the observation and explanation of physical phenomena, some familiarity with methods of measurement, and some training of the hand and the eye in the direction of precision and skill. It should also be regarded as a means of fixing in the mind of the pupil a considerable variety of facts and principles. The candidate is required to pass a laboratory examination, the main object of which will be to determine how much he has profited by such a laboratory course.

The candidate must name as the basis for his laboratory examination at least thirty-five exercises selected from a list of about sixty, described in a publication issued by the University under the title, "Descriptive List of Elementary Exercises in Physics." [*This list may be obtained, price 40 cents, at the Publication Office, 2 University Hall, Cambridge.*] In this list the divisions are mechanics (including hydrostatics), light, heat, sound, and electricity (with magnetism). At least ten of the exercises selected must be in mechanics. Any one of the four other divisions may be omitted altogether, but each of the three remaining divisions must be represented by at least three exercises.

The candidate is required to present a note-book in which he has recorded the steps and the results of his laboratory exercises, and this note-book must bear the endorsement of his teacher, certifying that the notes are a true record of the pupil's work. It should contain an index of the exercises which it describes. These exercises need not be the same as those upon which the candidate presents himself for the laboratory examination, but should be equivalent to them in amount and grade of quantitative work.

The note-book is required as proof that the candidate has formed the habit of keeping a full and intelligible record of laboratory work through an extended course of experiments, and that his work has been of such a character as to raise a presumption in favor of his preparation for the examination. But much greater weight will be given to the laboratory examination than to the note-book in determining the candidate's attainments in physics. Experience has shown that pupils can make the original record of their observations entirely presentable, so that copying will be unnecessary, and they should in general be required to do so.

This course, if taken the last year of the candidate's preparation, is expected to occupy in laboratory work, recitations, and lectures, five of the ordinary school periods, about fifty minutes in length, per week for the whole year. With few exceptions, exercises like those in the Descriptive List already mentioned can be performed in a single school period, but for satisfactory results it will often be necessary to repeat an exercise. Two periods per week for the year should be sufficient for the laboratory work proper. If the course is begun much earlier than the last year of the candidate's preparation, as it well may be, it will require more time.

Latin.

The examination will be adapted to the proficiency of those who have studied Latin in a systematic course of five lessons a week, extending through at least *three* school years. The passages set for translation

must be rendered into simple and idiomatic English. The three parts of the examination cannot be taken separately: —

(*a*) The translation at sight of simple Latin prose.

(*b*) An examination (which may include translation) on the first four books of Virgil's Aeneid, or on selected myths from Ovid's Metamorphoses, with questions on the subject-matter and on literary and historical allusions. Two years' notice will be given of any change in these alternative requirements.

(*c*) An examination directed to testing the candidate's mastery of the ordinary forms, constructions, and idioms of the language; the test to consist, in part, of writing simple Latin prose.

German.

(*a*) The translation at sight of simple German prose. (The passages set for translation must be rendered into simple and idiomatic English.)

(*b*) The translation into German of simple English sentences, or of easy connected prose, to test the candidate's familiarity with elementary grammar.

The passages set for translation into English will be suited to the proficiency of candidates who have read not less than two hundred pages of easy German (including reading at sight in class).

Grammar should be studied concurrently with the reading as an indispensable means of ensuring thoroughness and accuracy in the understanding of the language. The requirement in elementary grammar includes the conjugation of the weak and the more usual strong verbs; the declension of articles, adjectives, pronouns, and such nouns as are readily classified; the commoner prepositions; the simpler uses of the modal auxiliaries; the elements of syntax, especially the rules governing the order of words.

Pronunciation should be carefully taught, and the pupils should have frequent opportunities to hear German spoken or read aloud. The writing of German from dictation is recommended as a useful exercise.

French.

(*a*) The translation at sight of ordinary Nineteenth Century prose. (The passages set for translation must be rendered into simple and idiomatic English.)

(*b*) The translation into French of simple English sentences or of easy connected prose, to test the candidate's familiarity with elementary grammar. Proficiency in grammar may also be tested by direct questions, based on the passage set for translation under (*a*).

The passage set for translation into English will be suited to the proficiency of candidates who have read not less than four hundred pages (including reading at sight in class) from the works of at least three

different authors. It is desirable that a portion of the reading should be from works other than works of fiction.

Grammar should be studied concurrently with the reading as an indispensable means of ensuring thoroughness and accuracy in the understanding of the language. The requirement in elementary grammar includes the conjugations of regular verbs, of the more frequent irregular verbs, such as *aller*, *envoyer*, *tenir*, *pouvoir*, *voir*, *vouloir*, *dire*, *savoir*, *faire*, and those belonging to the classes represented by *ouvrir*, *dormir*, *connaître*, *conduire*, and *craindre;* the forms and positions of personal pronouns and of possessive, demonstrative, and interrogative adjectives; the inflection of nouns and adjectives for gender and number, except rare cases; the uses of articles, and the partitive constructions.

Pronunciation should be carefully taught, and pupils should have frequent opportunities to hear French spoken or read aloud. The writing of French from dictation is recommended as a useful exercise.

Chemistry.

Theoretical and Descriptive (Inorganic) Chemistry and Qualitative Analysis.

The requirements in general chemistry include a knowledge of the common non-metallic elements, together with their more important compounds, also the sources and principal salts of common metals. Bradbury's, Long's, Storer and Lindsey's or similar text-books on General Chemistry sufficiently cover the ground. Experimental work performed by the student is highly desirable and strongly recommended.

In analytical chemistry the student is expected to have had a laboratory training which has embraced a *systematic* examination of unknown solutions containing at least four metals. In making this preparation it is suggested that particular attention be paid to metals of silver, arsenic and copper groups, as these have the more important bearing on the subject of Dentistry.

Each candidate will be required to pass a written examination in Theoretical and Descriptive (Inorganic) Chemistry and will be required to hand in, at the hour of this written examination, the original note-book in which he recorded the work performed by him at school in Qualitative Analysis. This note-book must give evidence that the student has had practice in the analysis of solutions and solids containing several salts, and must bear the endorsement of his teacher, certifying that the notes are a true record of his work.

History (including Historical Geography).

Either of the two following groups, each including two fields of historical study: —

1. *Greek and Roman History.* — (*a*) Greek History to the death of Alexander, with due reference to Greek life, literature, and art. (*b*) Roman

History to the accession of Commodus, with due reference to literature and government.

2. *English and American History.* — (*a*) English History, with due reference to social and political development. (*b*) American History, with the elements of Civil Government.

For preparation in each of the two historical fields presented, a course of study equivalent to at least three lessons a week for one year will be necessary.

The candidate will be expected to show on examination such general knowledge of each field as may be acquired from the study of an accurate text-book of not less than 300 pages, supplemented by suitable parallel readings amounting to not less than 500 pages. The examination will call for comparison of historical characters, periods, and events, and in general for the exercise of judgment as well as of memory. Geographical knowledge will be tested by means of an outline map.

Algebra.

Algebra, through Quadratic Equations.

The requirement in Algebra includes the following subjects: factors, common divisors, and multiples, fractions, ratios and proportions; negative quantities and the interpretation of negative results; the doctrine of exponents; radicals, and equations involving radicals; the binomial theorem for positive integral powers of the binomial, and the extraction of roots; putting questions into equations and the reduction of equations; the ordinary methods of elimination and the solution of both numerical and literal equations of the first and second degrees with one or more unknown quantities and of problems leading to such equations.

The student should cover carefully the whole ground here specified, and should acquire a thorough understanding not only of the practice, but of the reasons involved in the elementary algebraic rules; for example, in the rules of multiplication, of signs, and of exponents, in the rules for fractions, and in those relating to the reduction and solution of equations. He should train himself to practical skill by the solution of a large number of examples, and should learn to do his work with reasonable quickness, as well as with confidence, accuracy, and clearness. The solution of fairly complicated literal quadratics, the various methods of elimination for equations of the first two degrees, the putting of problems in a neat manner into equations, and the working of the various algebraic operations both for integral and fractional expressions may be mentioned as important subjects of attention. The student should be taught to arrange his work in a clear, orderly, and compact fashion.

The time supposed to be devoted to the systematic study of the requirement in Algebra is the equivalent of a course of three lessons a week through two school years.

Geometry.

Plane and Solid Geometry, including problems in mensuration of plane and solid figures, and original propositions in Plane Geometry.

Geometric education should begin in the kindergarten or primary school, where the child should acquire familiarity through the senses with simple geometric forms, by inspecting, drawing, modelling, and measuring them, and noting their more obvious relations. This study should be followed, in the grammar school, by systematic instruction in Concrete (or Observational) Geometry, of which geometric drawing should form a part. Such instruction should include the main facts of Plane and Solid Geometry, treated as matters of observation, and not as exercises in logical deduction, without however necessarily excluding the beginnings of deductive proof as soon as the pupil is ready for them. Concrete Geometry is believed to have important educational value, and to prepare an excellent foundation for the later study of Formal Geometry. It belongs, however, to the earlier stages of school work, and should not be postponed until the time that belongs to direct preparation for college or the scientific school.

In teaching Formal Geometry, stress should be laid from the outset on accuracy of statement and elegance of form, as well as on clear and strict reasoning. As soon as the pupil has begun to acquire the art of rigorous demonstration, his work should cease to be merely receptive, he should be trained to devise constructions and demonstrations for himself, and this training should be carried through the whole of the work in Plane Geometry. Teachers are advised, in their selection of a text-book, to choose one having a clear tendency to call out the pupil's own powers of thought, prevent the formation of mechanical habits of study, and encourage the concentration of mind which it is a part of the discipline of mathematical study to foster. The subject of Geometry, not a particular treatise, is what the pupil should be set to learn; and its simpler methods and conceptions should be made a part of his habitual and instinctive thought. Lastly, the pupil should be stimulated to good work by interest in the study felt and exhibited by the teacher.

The requirement in Geometry embraces the following topics: the general properties of plane rectilinear figures; the circle and the measure of angles; similar polygons; areas; regular polygons, and the measure of the circle; the relations of planes and lines in space; the properties and measure of prisms, pyramids, cylinders, and cones; the sphere and the spherical triangle. The propositions required under these several heads are those only which are contained in the older treatises, and which are recognized as constituting the Elements of Geometry. The examination does not include the additions introduced into some recent text-books, although most of those additions are in themselves valuable for the student who has time and taste for extra study in this field. A syllabus of the required propositions has been prepared. [*This syllabus may be obtained, price 10 cents, at the Publication Office, 2 University Hall, Cambridge.*]

The examination in Geometry also includes original propositions in Plane Geometry, based on the propositions named in the syllabus, and problems in mensuration in both Plane and Solid Geometry; but excellence in

book-work and in exercises immediately illustrating book-work will be allowed to offset in part any lack of skill in original work.

The time which it is recommended to assign to the systematic study of the requirement in Formal Geometry is the equivalent of a course of five lessons a week for one school year; but it is believed to be advisable to extend this allowance of time over two years.

Plane Geometry.

The requirement in Plane Geometry is stated on pages 1–14 of the Syllabus mentioned above.

Solid Geometry.

Chauvenet's Geometry, revised and abridged (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.), Books VI, VII, VIII, and IX, will serve to indicate the nature and amount of the requirement in Solid Geometry.

Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene.

A course of study and laboratory work equivalent to that described in a pamphlet entitled "An Outline of Requirements in Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene," issued by the University.

The candidate will be required to pass both a written and a laboratory examination. The written examination will test the range and thoroughness of his knowledge of the elements of Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene. The laboratory examination will test (*a*) his ability to perform the experiments described in the Outline of Requirements, and (*b*) his knowledge of the first aids to be rendered to the injured.

At the time of the laboratory examination the candidate must present the original note-book containing (with dates) the notes and drawings he has made in the course of his laboratory work, and bearing the endorsement of his teacher, certifying that the book is a true record of the pupil's own observations and experiments. An index of subjects should be appended.

Botany and Zoölogy.

Botany. — A course of study and laboratory work equivalent to that indicated in an "Outline of Requirements in Botany," issued by the University. The course should extend through at least half of a school year, with five lessons a week. The laboratory work is to be directed especially to the external anatomy and the activities of our common plants.

Zoölogy. — A course of study and laboratory work equivalent to that described in a pamphlet entitled "An Outline of Requirements in Zoölogy," issued by the University. The course should extend through at least half of a school year, with five lessons a week, and should include

the laboratory study of at least ten types of animals, with special reference to their external anatomy and their activities. These types are to be selected in accordance with directions given in the pamphlet named.

In Botany and in Zoölogy the candidate will be required to pass both a written and a laboratory examination. The written examination will test the range and thoroughness of his knowledge of the subject. The laboratory examination will test his skill in observation and experimentation, and his ability to apply names properly to the parts of the organisms studied.

At the time of the laboratory examination the candidate must present the original note-book containing (with dates) the notes and drawings he has made in the course of his laboratory work, and bearing the endorsement of his teacher, certifying that the book is a true record of the pupil's own observations and experiments. An index of subjects should be appended.

Shopwork.

A course of instruction in the use of tools and in the ordinary processes employed in the working of wood or metal, equivalent to that described in a pamphlet entitled "An Outline of Requirements in Shopwork," issued by the University. The course may embrace one or more of the following divisions: —

Wood-working;
Blacksmithing;
Chipping, Filing, and Fitting;
Machine-tool Work.

The candidate must be familiar with the name, construction, and operation of the tools commonly used in these processes, and will be expected to read ordinary mechanical drawings and to make freehand sketches of articles which are to be produced in the workshop.

The candidate is required to pass both a written and a laboratory examination. The written examination will test his knowledge of tools and mechanical processes, and of the properties of materials of common use in construction. He will be expected to show familiarity with approved methods for simple work in the branch in which he presents himself for examination, and to write an intelligible description of those methods, illustrated by such sketches as may be necessary to make them clear. The laboratory examination will test the candidate's skill in the use of tools. He will receive the materials and specifications for a piece of work, and will be expected to select his tools, preparing them for use if necessary, and to demonstrate satisfactorily his knowledge and skill.

Every candidate is further required to present the original note-book in which he entered the descriptions and sketches of the work he performed at school; and with this he may present, as evidence of his skill in the workshop, the models made by him at school. Both the note-book and the models must be accompanied by the endorsement of his teacher, certifying that the book is a true record, and that the models are specimens of the pupil's own work.

College Entrance Examination Board.

In June, 1907, certain papers of the College Entrance Examination Board may be substituted for certain papers set for the separate admission examinations held by Harvard University. For more particular information apply to Mr. J. G. Hart, Secretary, 5 University Hall, Cambridge.

The examinations of the Board will be held June 17–22, 1907. Applications to attend the Board's examinations must be addressed to the Secretary of the College Entrance Examination Board, Post Office Sub-Station 84, New York, N.Y., and must be made upon a blank form to be obtained from the Secretary of the Board upon application.

Applications for examination at points in the United States east of the Mississippi River (also at Minneapolis, St. Louis, and other points on the Mississippi River) must be received by the Secretary of the Board on or before Monday, June 3, 1907; applications for examination elsewhere in the United States or in Canada must be received on or before Monday, May 27, 1907; and applications for examination at points outside the United States and Canada must be received on or before Monday, May 13, 1907.

Applications received later than the dates named will be accepted when it is possible to arrange for the examinations of the candidates concerned, but only upon the payment of $5.00 in addition to the usual examination fee.

The examination fee is $5.00 for all candidates examined at points in the United States and Canada, and $15.00 for all candidates examined at points outside of the United States and Canada. The fee (which cannot be accepted in advance of the application) should be remitted by postal order, express order, or draft on New York, to the order of the College Entrance Examination Board.

A list of the places at which examinations are to be held by the Board in 1907 will be published about March 1. Requests that the examinations be held at particular points, to receive proper consideration, should be transmitted to the Secretary of the Board not later than February 1.

REGISTRATION.

The academic year 1907–08 begins on Thursday, September 26, 1907. All students register at the School on North Grove Street, on that day at 9 A.M.

ARRANGEMENT OF STUDIES.

The following is the plan of study in the successive years of the School: —

First Year. — Anatomy-dissection, Physiology, Histology and Embryology; Physiological, Pathological, and Dental Chemistry, and Metallurgy.

Second Year. — Oral Pathology, Operative Dentistry, Oral Surgery, Mechanical Dentistry, and Orthodontia; Porcelain Work; General and Dental Materia Medica and Therapeutics; Bacteriology; Crown and Bridge Work; practical work daily in the mechanical laboratory and in the operative infirmary.

Third Year. — Operative Dentistry, Oral Surgery, Mechanical Dentistry, Orthodontia, Porcelain Work, Neurology, Surgical Pathology and Surgery, Crown and Bridge Work; Dental Jurisprudence; practical work in operative infirmary and mechanical laboratory.

METHODS OF INSTRUCTION.

NOTE. — The figures at the right of the page indicate as accurately as can be ascertained the number of hours of instruction which each student receives in the different courses.

Anatomy.

THOMAS DWIGHT, M.D., LL.D., *Parkman Professor of Anatomy.*
JOHN WARREN, M.D., *Demonstrator of Anatomy.*
ELISHA FLAGG, M.D., *Assistant in Anatomy.*
HARRIS P. MOSHER, M.D., *Assistant in Anatomy.*
CHARLES S. BUTLER, M.D., *Assistant in Anatomy.*
HENRY O. MARCY, Jr., M.D., *Assistant in Anatomy.*
LINCOLN DAVIS, M.D., *Instructor in Anatomy.*
RICHARD G. WADSWORTH, M.D., *Assistant in Anatomy.*
HORACE BINNEY, M.D., *Assistant in Anatomy.*
DAVID CHEEVER, M.D., *Assistant in Anatomy.*
DAVID D. SCANNELL, M.D., *Assistant in Anatomy.*
SAMUEL ROBINSON, M.D., *Assistant in Anatomy.*

The instruction consists of lectures; various practical exercises, including abundant dissection under the direction of the Demonstrator; recitations; demonstrations; and study of frozen sections and of the living model. The means and methods of illustrating the anatomical lectures probably are unrivalled in this country. The system of demonstrations to small sections has been greatly extended.

Text-books. — Cunningham. Quain. Morris. Gray. Gerrish. Woolsey, Applied Anatomy.

Collateral Reading. — Dwight, Frozen Sections of a Child. Cunningham, Manual of Practical Anatomy. Macalister, Human Anatomy.

Testut, Anatomie Humaine. Poirier, Traité d'Anatomie Humaine. Tillaux, Anatomie Topographique. Humphry, Human Skeleton.

FIRST YEAR.

October.

Lectures. Professor DWIGHT. *Seven hours weekly.* 28
Demonstrations and study of bones and joints. *Three hours daily.* 60

November and December.

Lectures. Professor DWIGHT. *Three hours a week.* 24
Demonstrations. Dr. WARREN. *Four times a week to sections of the class.* 32
Practical anatomy with demonstrations. *Three hours a day, five times a week.* 120.

January.

Lectures and demonstrations. Professor DWIGHT. *Daily.* 24
Demonstrations. Dr. WARREN. *Four times a week to sections of the class.* 16
Practical anatomy with recitations. *Three hours a day, five times a week.* 60
Demonstrations and study of the brain and organs of sense. *Three hours a day, five times a week.* 60

Comparative Anatomy.

CHARLES S. MINOT, S.D., LL.D., D.Sc., *James Stillman Professor of Comparative Anatomy.*
FREDERIC T. LEWIS, M.D., *Assistant Professor of Embryology.*
JOHN L. BREMER, M.D., *Demonstrator of Histology.*
ROBERT J. TERRY, M.D., *Teaching Fellow in Histology.*
LUTHER D. SHEPARD, M.D., D.M.D., *Instructor in Histology.*

FRED W. THYNG, Ph.D., *Austin Teaching Fellow in Histology and Embryology.*

LABORATORY.

The laboratory comprises the whole southeast wing of the new Morgan Anatomical Building. There are fifteen unit rooms for class work, each of which measures twenty-three by thirty feet, is well lighted, and will be thoroughly equipped as needed. Each unit room is designed for twenty-four elementary or twelve advanced students. There are separate rooms for the various officers, store rooms, collection room, animal room, etc. There is a large library in which complete files of the most important

anatomical and morphological journals will be placed, together with many standard works of reference, and in an adjoining room a collection of about seven thousand pamphlets. A card catalogue and a classified bibliography are maintained which give ready access to the literature.

The laboratory offers exceptional facilities for all kinds of work in comparative anatomy in the broadest sense, including histology and embryology. The former Department of Histology and Embryology has been merged with the new Department of Comparative Anatomy.

The Embryological Collection is a unique feature of the laboratory. It comprises over eleven hundred series of sections of carefully selected typical vertebrate embryos, and affords therefore opportunities for research in comparative embryology such as cannot be found elsewhere. The collection also includes fifty-one series of sections from human embryos, several of which are of exceptional value, among them being one of the very youngest stages of man yet known.

Text-books. — Böhm and von Davidoff, A Text-Book of Histology. Minot, Text-book of Embryology.

Collateral Reading. — Quain, Anatomy. Lee, Microtomist's Vademecum. Kölliker, Gewebelehre. Minot, Human Embryology. Van Gehuchten, Système Nerveux.

REGULAR COURSES.

First year. — Histology and Embryology are taught by lectures and laboratory work; twenty-two hours a week are required during October, November, and December. Every student is recommended to purchase a microscope, but microscopes may be rented, by those who do not possess them, for three dollars a term. Each student is charged a laboratory fee of two dollars.

First Year.

October, November, December.

Lectures. Professor Minot, Dr. Bremer, Dr. Lewis. *One half-hour, five times a week.*	30
Laboratory work. *Three and one-half hours, five times a week.*	210
Quiz. *Two hours once a week.*	24

Physiology.

Walter B. Cannon, M.D., *George Higginson Professor of Physiology.*
Ernest G. Martin, Ph.D., *Instructor in Physiology.*
John Auer, M.D., *Instructor in Physiology.*

First Year. — The method of teaching Physiology consists in placing before the student the classical experiments of the science grouped in the

most instructive sequence. The student himself performs as many of these as his own skill and the length of the course permit. What he does he is required to do well. The experiments selected are those which best illustrate the several groups or chapters of which physiology is composed. Preference, where possible, is given to observations used in clinical medicine. The observations which he cannot himself make the student reads with an understanding grounded on his own practical experience. The facts thus gained are discussed in conferences, written tests, formal lectures, and recitations.

In the laboratory the student works about one hundred and seventy-four hours. Each student is required to preserve in a laboratory book the graphic records obtained in his experiments, together with a brief account of his own observations. These records are examined weekly. The character of the laboratory instruction may be seen from the questions asked in the practical examination, page 79.

The conferences, about fifty informal half-hour exercises, are devoted to questions and explanations concerning the experimental work; they are, in fact, a combination of recitation and lecture.

The written tests are fifteen-minute examinations held daily except Mondays and Saturdays and one-hour examinations held Mondays during fifteen weeks. The following are some of the questions: State experiments to show where stimulation begins on closure of the galvanic current. What is the reaction of degeneration? Mark on the intra-ventricular pressure curve the moment of opening and closure of the mitral and aortic valves. Give a brief account of the digestion of fat. Give evidence to show that afferent impulses are transmitted by the posterior roots of spinal nerves. Prove the existence of "hot and cold spots" on the skin. Cite experiments to show that the crystalline lens changes its shape in accommodation.

Approximately ninety formal lectures are held. These are supplemented by the reading and discussion of student theses.

One recitation is given weekly during fifteen weeks.

Twenty-four special demonstrations are given. The motor areas of the cortex of the brain, and the action of the chorda tympani nerve on the secretion of saliva are examples of the subjects chosen for demonstration.

Each student is required to write a physiological thesis, the material for which must be taken directly from the report of the original investigations. In addition, each student is required to prepare a bibliography of a subject in physiology. About forty-five of the theses are selected for discussion by the class and staff. The subjects chosen are as a rule such as will supplement the instruction given in other ways. The discussions are held about five times a week from the sixth to the fifteenth week inclusive. The discussion is opened by three students, each of whom has prepared himself upon some of the original investigations included in the theses, and is continued by the members of the class and of the staff. Among the theses discussed in the last collegiate year were: The excretion of urea; Internal secretion of the pancreas; Oedema; Regeneration of blood after hemorrhage; Artificial pathenogenesis; and Aphasia.

Text-books. — Text-book of Physiology, edited by E. A. Schäfer. Foster, Text-book of Physiology. American Text-book of Physiology. Howell, Text-book of Physiology. Waller, Human Physiology. Hermann, Lehrbuch der Physiologie. Porter, Introduction to Physiology.

First Year (Second half).

Laboratory experiments. Professor Cannon, and Drs. Martin and Auer. *Daily, except Saturday.* 174

Conference (52). Professor Cannon. 26

Written tests (76). *Fifteen minutes daily, except Monday and Saturday.* 25

Written tests (15). *One hour, Mondays.* 15

Lectures (86). Professor Cannon and Dr. Martin. 43

Special demonstrations (23). Professor Cannon and Drs. Martin and Auer. 15

Recitations (15). Professor Cannon and Dr. Martin. *Saturdays. First to fifteenth week, inclusive.* 15

Discussion of Theses (43). 33

Thesis. Written by each student from the original sources.

Reading of investigations. The reading of investigations and the discussion of these at the appropriate conference.

INVESTIGATION.

Any student, properly qualified, who desires to engage in physiological research will be welcomed into the laboratory and will be offered every facility for research which the laboratory affords.

Comparative Physiology.

William T. Porter, M.D., *Professor of Comparative Physiology.*

GRADUATE COURSES.

I. *Physiological Research.* Students qualified for research will pursue their investigations under the immediate direction of Professor W. T. Porter.

II. *Comparative Physiology of Muscle.* Professor Porter. Three hours weekly during February and March.

III. *Physiological Conference.* Professor Porter. Demonstrations with informal discussions of selected problems in physiology. Mondays, 5 to 6 p.m., November, December, and January.

Dental and Physiological Chemistry.

H. Carlton Smith, Ph.G., *Austin Teaching Fellow in Dental Chemistry.*

The course in Dental and Physiological Chemistry extends through the entire second term (fifteen weeks) of the first year, and consists of a lecture, demonstration, or recitation, together with a laboratory exercise of two and a half to three and a half hours daily, except Saturday.

This course aims to make practical application of the various branches of chemical science to meet the requirements of the student of Dental Medicine.

Particular attention is given to the study of saliva and urine and, as far as possible, to the determination of relations which may exist between these fluids and certain pathological conditions of interest in dental practice.

During the first year this work includes laboratory methods, analysis, etc., and forms a part of the course in Physiological Chemistry.

In the third year it is reviewed in connection with the cases in the infirmary, where the student puts observed conditions of the oral cavity with the results of laboratory investigation, and thus obtains a comprehensive basis for the study of cause and effect; the arrangement being designed to give general information on the subject necessary to intelligent reading, and possible subsequent investigations of an original character. Opportunities for special investigation will be offered such students as can give the necessary time in the laboratory.

The Dental Chemistry includes instruction in blow-pipe work, the principles of volumetric analysis, and the assay of dental alloys; also microchemical tests, with special reference to the examination of local anaesthetics and antiseptics; the chemistry of the teeth, salivary calculus and saliva.

The Physiological Chemistry includes a short introductory course in Organic Chemistry sufficient to an intelligent consideration of the composition of the carbohydrates and the proteids, their relationship, chemical properties, and methods of precipitation and separation; also the chemistry of the fats, of digestion, of the different tissues, of bile, blood, lymph, milk, and urine.

Text-books. — Chemistry for Dental Students, Smith. Dental Metallurgy, Essig. Physiological Chemistry, Hammarsten or Novy. Clinical Examination of the Urine, Ogden or Purdy. Examination of the Urine, Saxe.

Collateral Reading. — Halliburton, Text-book of Chemical Physiology and Pathology. Simon, Physiological Chemistry. Bunge, Physiologic and Pathologic Chemistry. Gamgee, Physiological Chemistry of the Animal Body. Lea, Chemical Basis of the Animal Body (appendix to Foster's Text-book of Physiology). Vaughan and Novy, Cellular Toxins. Diseases of Metabolism and Nutrition, by Dr. Carl von Noorden. The Principles of Animal Nutrition, Armsby. Mitchell's Dental Chemistry. Dorland's American Illustrated Medical Dictionary.

Bacteriology.

Harold C. Ernst, M.D., *Professor of Bacteriology.*
Calvin G. Page, M.D., *Assistant in Bacteriology.*
Henry J. Perry, M.D., *Assistant in Bacteriology.*
Arthur W. Worthington, M.D., *Assistant in Bacteriology.*
Eugene E. Everett, M.D., *Assistant in Bacteriology.*
Francis W. Palfrey, M.D., *Assistant in Bacteriology.*
Langdon Frothingham, M.D.V., *Austin Teaching Fellow in Bacteriology.*

Required bacteriology is taught by lectures and practical laboratory work. The lectures treat of the general subject and of methods of practical work. In the laboratory each student has an opportunity to become familiar with the simpler methods of manipulation and staining which are of especial clinical value, and with the more prominent of the pathogenic bacteria.

Lectures. Professor Ernst. *Daily, except Saturdays, during October and November.* 40

Laboratory work. Professor Ernst, and Drs. Page, Perry, Everett, Palfrey, Frothingham, and Worthington. *Two to three hours daily during October and November.* 120

Text-books. — Muir and Ritchie. Abbott. Park.

Collateral Reading. — Sternberg. Heim. Migula.

Operative Dentistry.

William H. Potter, D.M.D., *Professor of Operative Dentistry.*

Edwin C. Blaisdell, D.M.D., *Instructor in Operative Dentistry.*

Ned A. Stanley, D.M.D., *Instructor in Operative Dentistry.*

Joseph T. Paul, D.M.D., *Instructor in Operative Dentistry.*

James A. Furfey, D.M.D., *Instructor in Operative Dentistry.*

Marquis D Littig, D.D.S., D.M.D., M.D., *Instructor in Operative Dentistry.*

Edwin L. Farrington, D.M.D., *Instructor in Extracting and Anaesthesia.*

Elmer J. Marston, D.M.D., *Instructor in Extracting and Anaesthesia.*

William D. Squarebrigs, D.M.D., *Instructor in Extracting and Anaesthesia.*

James B. Crofwell, D.M.D., *Instructor in Operative Dentistry.*

Samuel T. Elliott, D.M.D., *Instructor in Operative Dentistry.*

Charles G. Pike, D.M.D., *Instructor in Operative Dentistry.*

Melville F. Rogers, D.M.D., *Instructor in Operative Dentistry.*

Robert Whitehill, D.M.D., *Instructor in Operative Dentistry.*

James J. O'Brien, D.M.D., *Instructor in Extracting and Anaesthesia.*

Harry B. Shuman, D.M.D., *Instructor in Oral Surgery.*

Martin B. Dill, D.M.D., *Instructor in Operative Dentistry.*

Leroy M. S. Miner, D.M.D., *Instructor in Extracting and Anaesthesia.*

Benjamin Tishler, D.M.D., *Instructor in Extracting and Anaesthesia.*

Eugene B. Wyman, D.M.D., *Demonstrator of Operative Dentistry.*

The instruction in this department is distributed over the second and third years. In the second year there is one lecture every week. These lectures deal first with the elemental principles of operative dentistry and

then with the application of these principles to the simpler forms of operative work. Practical work is carried on five mornings in the week during the year. The student is first required to arrange extracted teeth in a metal model which imitates the shape of the jaws. Upon teeth thus mounted a variety of operations is performed. Thus familiarity with instruments, and ability in their use is developed. When a student has acquired operative ability by work upon the model, he is given patients. Upon these patients he performs at first the simpler operations, then the more difficult ones. In the course of the year all the more usual operations are performed.

In the third year there is one lecture every week. These lectures deal with extraction and anaesthesia and with advanced processes in operative dentistry. They are arranged so as to be a natural continuation of the lectures of the second year. Practical work is carried on five afternoons in the week, and students are required to satisfactorily perform all the accredited operations belonging to the practice of dentistry. During both the second and third years instruction is given six days in the week in extraction and anaesthesia, and students are required to fully qualify themselves in this department.

During the entire summer vacation the extracting, anaesthesia, and oral surgery clinics are continued, and students have the privilege of a large amount of voluntary work at this time.

Clinical Lectures on Operative Dentistry. — These exercises are intended to demonstrate the individual methods of the lecturers. They include brief lectures, the exhibition of models, and practical operations upon patients.

Lectures. Professor POTTER and Dr. DILL. *Twice a week.* 60

Lectures and Demonstrations.

On Saturday afternoons in January, February and March, 1906, special clinical instruction was given to third-year students as follows:

Dr. WILLIAM H. POTTER, Boston.	Porcelain Inlay.
Dr. J. MORGAN HOWE, New York.	Amalgam in large bicuspid and molar cavities.
Dr. HENRY F. LIBBY, Boston.	The welding of gold by burnishing.
Dr. CECIL P. WILSON, Boston.	The welding of gold by malleting.
Dr. EDWARD C. BRIGGS, Boston.	The making of a porcelain crown.
Dr. HENRY W. GILLETT, New York.	The use of gold in a compound filling in a bicuspid.
Dr. WILLIAM D. TRACY, New York.	Gold Inlays.

A similar course of clinical instruction will be given in 1907.

Lectures. Oral Surgery. Dr. SHUMAN. *Once a week for six weeks, followed by clinics at the Dental School once a week throughout the year.* 6

Practical work. Drs. Stanley, Blaisdell, Dill, Paul, Wyman, Crofwell, Elliott, Littig, Furfey, Whitehill, and Pike. *Fifteen hours a week, throughout the second and third years.* 960

Extracting Clinics. Drs. Farrington, Tishler, Marston, Squarebrigs, O'Brien, and Miner. *Two hours a day, throughout the second and third years.* 720

Samaritan Hospital Clinic. Dr. Rogers. *Three hours a week, throughout the third year.* 120

Text-books. — American Text-Book of Operative Dentistry. American System of Dentistry. Marshall, Oral Surgery. Marshall, Operative Dentistry. Johnson, Principles and Practice of Filling Teeth. Hewitt, Anaesthetics and Their Administration. Le Fevre, Physical Diagnosis.

Mechanical Dentistry and Orthodontia.

Eugene H. Smith, D.M.D., *Professor of Mechanical Dentistry and Orthodontia.*

William P. Cooke, D.M.D., *Assistant Professor of Mechanical Dentistry.*

Arthur H. Stoddard, D.M.D., *Clinical Lecturer on Mechanical Dentistry.*

Amos I. Hadley, D.M.D., *Instructor in Mechanical Dentistry.*

Thomas B. Hayden, D.M.D., *Instructor in Mechanical Dentistry.*

Robert T. Moffatt, D.M.D., *Instructor in Mechanical Dentistry.*

Ernest H. Chute, D.M.D., *Instructor in Mechanical Dentistry.*

Harold DeW. Cross, D.M.D., *Demonstrator of Mechanical Dentistry.*

Harry W. Haley, D.M.D., *Instructor in Mechanical Dentistry.*

John D. Dickinson, D.M.D., *Clinical Instructor in Mechanical Dentistry.*

Lawrence W. Baker, D.M.D., *Instructor in Orthodontia.*

Horace A. Davis, D.M.D., *Instructor in Mechanical Dentistry.*

John W. Estabrooks, D.M.D., *Instructor in Mechanical Dentistry.*

Wilson C. Dort, D.M.D., *Instructor in Mechanical Dentistry.*

John J. Gallahue, D.M.D., *Instructor in Mechanical Dentistry.*

Norman G. Reoch, D.M.D., *Instructor in Orthodontia.*

Herbert F. Langley, D.M.D., *Instructor in Mechanical Dentistry.*

William H. Weston, D.M.D., *Instructor in Mechanical Dentistry.*

Harry S. Clark, D.M.D., *Instructor in Mechanical Dentistry.*

Frank LeR. Eames, D.M.D., *Instructor in Mechanical Dentistry.*

John A. Furbish, D.M.D., *Instructor in Mechanical Dentistry.*

Varaztad H. Kazanjian, D.M.D., *Assistant in Mechanical Dentistry.*

Lectures and demonstrations to the second and third class in sections followed by practical work in the laboratory : the manner in which mineral teeth are constructed, the principles and method of carving and

furnace-work, and all compounds used for artificial teeth; and the manner in which gold and silver plates are prepared and adapted to the mouth; the use of rubber and other articles as bases. It is the aim to teach not only the mere mechanical processes of Dentistry, but that combination of art with mechanism which enables the practitioner to effect so much in restoring the symmetry of the face and usefulness of the teeth, where they have been lost or impaired by accident or disease.

Orthodontia is taught by lectures and by practical work in the Infirmary. During the first half of the second year, through lectures and demonstrations, the students are made familiar with the principles of normal occlusion and the various apparatus for the correction of irregularities. This is followed during the second half of the year by lectures and recitations on etiology. In the third year each student is obliged to take not less than two cases of irregularities and carry them to completion under the direction of the Professor in charge and his assistants. At the Saturday morning clinic, and on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons conferences are held on the cases under treatment. Lectures are also given which treat of the diagnosis and treatment of the various forms of malocclusion.

Lectures. Professor Smith. *Once a week.* 30

Lectures. Dr. Cross. *Once a week, throughout the second half of second year.*

Lectures. Dr. Baker. *Once a week, throughout the first half of second year.* 15

Clinical Instruction. Dr. J. D. Dickinson. Private Laboratory. *Once a week, for eight weeks.* 12

Practical work. Drs. Eldred, Hayden, Cross, Chute, Parsons, Estabrooks, Hadley, Moffatt, Haley, Gallahue, Eames, Weston, Clark, Dort, Langley, and Furbish, and Assistant Kazanjian. *Eighteen hours a week, throughout the second and third years.* 1080

Orthodontia Clinics. Professor Smith, Drs. Baker and Reoch. *Once a week, throughout the third year.* 30

Conference. Dr. Reoch. *Twice a week.* 60

Text-books. — Essig, American Text-book of Prosthetic Dentistry. Richardson, Mechanical Dentistry. Kingsley, Oral Deformities. Harris, Principles and Practice. Harris, Dictionary of Dentistry.

Orthodontia.

Text-books. — Farrar, Irregularities of the Teeth. Talbot, Irregularities. Guilford, Orthodontia. Angle, Treatment of Malocclusion of the Teeth and Fractures of the Maxillae.

Porcelain Work.

Arthur H. Stoddard, D.M.D., *Clinical Lecturer on Mechanical Dentistry.*

Robert T. Moffatt, D.M.D., *Instructor in Mechanical Dentistry.*

Lectures and Clinics. Dr. Stoddard. *Once a week, throughout the first half of the third year.*

Clinics. Dr. Stoddard. *Once a week for ten weeks, during second half of third year.*

Clinical Lectures. Dr. Moffatt. *Once a week for four weeks, during the second half of the second year.*

Demonstrations. Dr. Moffatt. *Once a week for eight weeks, during the second half of third year.*

Demonstrations in continuous gum and inlay work in the mechanical laboratory and infirmary. Also demonstrations of methods of carving and enameling porcelain teeth and crowns, and use of paint and mineral stains, together with the making of bodies and enamels.

Text-books. — Gilbert, Notes on Dental Porcelain. Bruck, The Filling of Teeth with Porcelain. Peck, Porcelain Inlays.

Crown and Bridge Work.

William P. Cooke, D.M.D., *Assistant Professor of Mechanical Dentistry.*

Arthur W. Eldred, D.M.D., *Instructor in Mechanical Dentistry.*

John W. Estabrooks, D.M.D., *Instructor in Mechanical Dentistry.*

Lectures and specimen work in laboratory, followed by practical work in the Infirmary.

Lectures and demonstrations. Asst. Professor Cooke. *Once a week.* 30

Demonstrations. Drs. Eldred and Estabrooks. *Once a week.* 75

Text-books. — Evans, Crown and Bridge Work. Essig, American System of Dentistry. Hodgen, Dental Metallurgy. Essig and Koenig, Dental Metallurgy. Goslee, Principles and Practice of Crowning Teeth.

Surgery, Surgical Pathology, and Oral Surgery.

George H. Monks, M.D., *Lecturer on Surgery.*

John Bapst Blake, M.D., *Instructor in Surgery.*

Lectures embracing the general subjects of inflammation, suppuration, ulceration, gangrene, necrosis, erysipelas, septicemia, pyemia, shock, repair, etc.; and special subjects which more particularly concern Oral Surgery. These lectures will be illustrated, so far as possible, by diagrams, by demonstrations of pathological specimens, and by exhibition of clinical cases at the Boston City Hospital. Instruction will be given in the use of anaesthetics.

Lectures. Dr. Monks. *Once a week for ten weeks.* 10

Clinics. Dr. Blake. *Once a week for two months.* 8 or 9

Text-books. — American Text-book of Surgery. Warren, Surgical Pathology. Grant, Surgical Diseases of the Face, Mouth, and Jaws.

Operative Surgery.

Operations are performed before the students one day each week throughout the year in the Amphitheatres at the Massachusetts General Hospital and the Boston City Hospital.

The surgical cases at the Eye and Ear Infirmary and at the Boston Dispensary are shown by the surgeons in charge.

Syphilis.

C. Morton Smith, M.D., *Instructor in Syphilis.*

Second and third years. Lectures and Clinical Instruction.

Dental Pathology.

Charles A. Brackett, D.M.D., *Professor of Dental Pathology.*
Samuel A. Hopkins, M.D., D.D.S., *Instructor in Dental Pathology.*

In the beginning of the course of lectures the general principles of Pathology, including Etiology, Nosology, Semeiology, Diagnosis, and Prognosis, are outlined. The various pathological conditions in their relations to one another and their modifications of structure and function are taught. This prepares the way for the special pathology of the region with which the dentist has most to do. The diseases of the dental and contiguous tissues are considered in detail, with reference to their nature, causes, manifestations and terminations, and their relations with systematic conditions. The lectures will be supplemented with clinical demonstrations of pathological conditions.

Lectures. Professor Brackett. *Once a week.* 30

Clinical Conferences. Dr. Hopkins.

Text-books. — Barrett, Oral Pathology and Practice. Miller, Micro-organisms of the Human Mouth.

Collateral Reading. — Warren, Surgical Pathology and Therapeutics. Burchard, Dental Pathology, Therapeutics, and Pharmacology.

Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Edward C. Briggs, M.D., D.M.D., *Professor of Dental Materia Medica and Therapeutics.*

Lectures, recitations, and demonstrations of crude drugs and their preparations. This is a complete course, as taught in the Medical School to medical students. Remedies are classified, however, to meet the special requirements of the dental practitioner, and the student is particularly instructed upon those remedies which, as a specialist, he will be called upon most to use.

Lectures. Professor Briggs. *Once a week.* 30

Text-books. — Potter, Materia Medica, Pharmacy, and Therapeutics. Wood, Therapeutics, Materia Medica, and Toxicology. Bartholow, Ma-

teria Medica, and Therapeutics. Butler, Materia Medica, Pharmacology, and Therapeutics. Stevens, Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Collateral Reading. — Hare, Practical Therapeutics. Thompson, Dietetics.

Neurology.

Edward W. Taylor, M.D., *Instructor in Neurology.*

A course of four lectures on Neurology will include a brief review of the anatomy and physiology of the nervous system, the anatomy of the trifacial nerve being made the subject of special study.

The nervous disturbances liable to be set up by dental irritation, and, conversely, those likely to produce odontalgia, will be considered as fully as the limited nature of the course permits, special attention being paid to trifacial neuralgia.

Lectures. Dr. Taylor. *Once a week for four weeks.* 4

To be followed by clinics at the Massachusetts General Hospital.

CLINICAL ADVANTAGES.

The Dental School is established in Boston in order to secure those advantages for Clinical Instruction which are found only in large cities.

The clinics of the Dental Hospital afford a sufficient number of patients to give every student abundant practice in all branches of Dentistry throughout the year.

Each student is assigned a chair, and is expected to improve his opportunity and operate three hours every day, five days in the week, giving each student during each year 480 hours of practice in Operative Dentistry.

In the mechanical department the student gives three hours a day for six days each week, giving 576 hours of practice each year.

Dental Statistics. — For the year 1905–06 :

Operative department : —	
No. of patients treated	7,826
" " " for diseases of the teeth and gums	2,027
" sets of teeth cleaned	1,425
" operations	18,078
" fillings — gold	2,343
" " amalgam	2,267
" " cement	1,574
" " gutta percha	2,742
" " fillings — combinations	140
" porcelain inlays	176
" gold inlays	16

Other Surgical cases : —

Necrosis	7
Abscess	15
Antrum disease	4
Epulis	6
Cleft palate	1
Syphilis	4
Extracted impacted wisdom teeth	5
Growths on lips	3

Mechanical department. — Service to patient : —

No. of sets of artificial teeth	199
" " " " repaired	111
" partial sets of artificial teeth	164
" appliances for fractured jaws	18
" obturators and appliances for cleft palates	11

Mechanical Laboratory. — Practice work : —

No. of specimen plates	225
" repair cases	21

Orthodontia. — Service to patients.

No. of patients treated for irregularities of the teeth	127
" appliances	173
" articulated models of regulating cases	131

Orthodontia. — Practice work : —

No. of articulated models of regulating cases	22
" regulating appliances	92

Crown and Bridge Work. — Service to patients : —

No. of crowns and caps	226
" " repaired	29
" pieces of bridge work	77
" pieces of bridge work repaired	13
" porcelain tips	4
" carved crowns	29

Crown and Bridge Work. — Practice work : —

No. of crowns and caps	92
" bridges	54
" porcelain inlays	33
" carved teeth models	30

The Massachusetts General Hospital. — During the past year, more than five thousand patients were treated in the wards, and over thirty thousand in the out-patient departments. Patients are received from all parts of the United States and the Provinces, and are visited by the students, with the attending physicians and surgeons, on four days in the week. Operations are numerous, and are performed in the amphitheatre, which is provided with seats for 400 persons.

The Boston City Hospital. — During the past year, about nine thousand cases were treated in its wards, and twenty-two thousand in its various out-patient departments. The medical wards always contain many cases of acute diseases, and changes are taking place constantly. The opportunities for seeing fractures, injuries, and traumatic cases of all kinds are excellent, since, on an average, eight hundred street accidents are reported yearly.

In these two hospitals, the facilities for witnessing operative surgery are unsurpassed. Twice a week operations are performed in the presence of the class. The number of these operations is large, reaching nearly two thousand a year. The variety is great, embracing every surgical disease and injury, including the surgical operations on the eye and ear.

The Boston Dispensary. — More than forty thousand patients were treated at this public charity during the past year. Students have ample and excellent opportunity for seeing practical work in the diagnosis and treatment of cases illustrating the various branches of Medicine and Surgery.

The Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary. — Over thirty thousand patients were treated at this institution during the past year. These cases present every variety of disease of the ear and eye, and supply a large number of operations. A new and enlarged hospital, considered to be one of the best of its kind in the world, has been erected on land adjoining the Massachusetts General Hospital. It is believed that this building will provide adequately for the proper treatment of the constantly increasing number of patients.

LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS.

The College Library at Cambridge is open to students, and also the Library of the Boston Medical Library Association, which has a dental section containing a large and very complete collection of dental literature. It includes the libraries of the American Academy of Dental Science and the Massachusetts Dental Society. There is a good reference library of modern books, including encyclopaedias, systems, etc. The Library

is open daily except Sundays and holidays, from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M. It is also open Tuesday and Friday evenings from 7 to 10, except during July and August.

The Dental School Library for reference only also contains about seven hundred well selected volumes to which the students and graduates of the School have free access.

The Boston Public Library is open to students who are inhabitants of Boston. Students who are not inhabitants of Boston, who have filed bonds at the Treasurer's office, or deposited with the Treasurer the sum of fifty dollars, may also use this Library.

The Dental Museum is in charge of Dr. WALDO ELIAS BOARDMAN, *Curator*. It contains over 3500 specimens, and offers unusual facilities for study of the teeth. The pathological anatomy of the teeth is shown by more than 2000 specimens, among which are over 200 dissected teeth showing formations of secondary dentine in the pulp cavity, and also many other rare specimens of great value. There are 700 other specimens of human and comparative anatomy, illustrating a wide range of knowledge.

WARREN ANATOMICAL MUSEUM IN THE MEDICAL SCHOOL.

The Warren Anatomical Museum was founded in 1847 by JOHN COLLINS WARREN, of the College Class of 1797, Adjunct Professor of Anatomy and Surgery from 1809 to 1815, Hersey Professor of Anatomy and Surgery from 1815 to 1847, Professor *Emeritus* from 1847 to his death in 1856, son to JOHN WARREN, the first Hersey Professor of Anatomy and Surgery. This important Museum is open to students in the School, and its collections are used in demonstration of the lectures. Its Curator is Dr. WILLIAM FISKE WHITNEY.

The collection has about nine thousand specimens, illustrating both normal and pathological anatomy and materia medica. These are placed in the hands of the student at any time during the day, upon application to the Curator.

Besides dissections and serial sections of many bones, the anatomical collection includes many corrosive preparations, plaster and papier maché models of bones, organs, and various parts of the body, and frozen sections.

The pathological collection is being constantly enlarged by the addition of numerous specimens, preserved in their natural colors by Kaiserling's method.

EXAMINATIONS.

The final examination in every required subject is held at the close either of the first or of the second term of the school year. The examination, therefore, in every subject occurs once a year, but an opportunity to make up failures in examinations is offered at the opening of the school year. The examination in certain studies of the first year is held at *mid-year* only, and is for those who are members of the School at the time, and for those entitled to apply for the degree, provided they have failed previously in those subjects. The *June examination* is only for those who are members of the School at the time, and for those entitled to apply for the degree. The *September examination* is for conditioned students or for applicants for advanced standing. In some branches a portion of the examination consists of practical work in the laboratory.

The amount of time allowed for each examination is as follows: —

First Year.—Anatomy* (3 hrs.), Histology* (1 hr.), Physiology (3 hrs.), Physiological and Dental Chemistry (3 hrs.).

Second Year. — Dental Pathology (3 hrs.), Materia Medica and Therapeutics (2 hrs.), Operative Dentistry (3 hrs.), Bacteriology* (1 hr.), Mechanical Dentistry and Orthodontia (2 hrs.), Crown and Bridge Work (2 hrs.), Porcelain Work (2 hrs.).

Third Year. — Operative Dentistry (2 hrs.), Surgical Pathology and Surgery (3 hrs.), Mechanical Dentistry (2 hrs.), Orthodontia (2 hrs.), Crown and Bridge Work (2 hrs.). These examinations will include operations upon patients performed during the course.

In addition to the above examinations every student is required: —

To dissect the three parts of the body to the satisfaction of the Demonstrators;

To satisfactorily complete the required specimens of Mechanical Dentistry for the Junior and Senior years;

To demonstrate his ability to meet satisfactorily the requirements in Operative Dentistry;

To successfully carry on the treatment of at least two cases of irregularities of the teeth.

Students shall not be entitled to enter the third-year class in practical Operative and Mechanical Dentistry until they have shown reasonable proficiency in the work of the second year.

No student may advance with his class until he has passed a satisfactory examination in a majority of the studies already pursued by his class.

* The examinations in these subjects are held at the end of the first half-year.

No student will be allowed to anticipate the examinations in the regular programme of his year, except by special permission of the Administrative Board.

Those who fail in any subject may present themselves in that subject again at the next regular examination. The regular examinations for the year 1907–08 will begin June 1 and September 19, 1907. After two failures to pass in any subject, a student must give notice twenty-four hours in advance, at the Dean's office, of his intention to take each subsequent examination in that subject, and pay a charge of three dollars.

STATE BOARD EXAMINATION.

Students shall not take a State Board examination in Dentistry previous to the time of the final examinations of their Senior year, without a written permission from the Dean of the Dental School.

DIVISION OF STUDENTS.

Students are divided into three classes according to their lines of study and proficiency, and during their Junior and Senior years will receive extensive opportunities for clinical instruction and for practice in actual operations on the natural teeth and mouth.

In order that the time of study may count as a full year, students of all classes must present themselves within the first week of the academic year and register their names with the Dean.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE.

The degree of Doctor of Dental Medicine (*Dentariae Medicinae Doctoris*) may be conferred upon any candidate of adult age, and of good moral character, who has passed *all the required examinations*, and fulfilled satisfactorily the special requirements enumerated on page 49. He must also give evidence of having studied Medicine or Dentistry in some recognized school three full years, the last continuous year of which must have been spent at this School.

The degree of Doctor of Dental Medicine *cum laude* will be given to candidates who have pursued a complete three years' course in this School and obtained not less than eighty per cent. in Practical Operative and Mechanical Dentistry and an average of eighty per cent. or over in all other required examinations.

The course is a graded one of three continuous years. *Graduates* from other reputable Dental Schools whose Course of Instruction consists of three years of nine months each may obtain the degree of Doctor of

Dental Medicine by spending one year in the School and passing the required examinations.

Candidates for the degree are obliged to apply for the same in writing, on blanks furnished at the Dean's office, on or before *May 1* of the year in which they propose to graduate.

INSTRUMENTS.

With the exception of extracting instruments, lathes, and vulcanizers, flasks, impression trays, blow-pipes and articulators, each student will be required to furnish his own instruments, and appliances for both laboratory and operating room.

No dental instruments are required during the first year. At the beginning of the second year a list of instruments required for use in both the Operative and Mechanical Departments is furnished by the School, and each student is required to provide himself with the instruments enumerated upon the lists before beginning his work. The cost of these instruments, including the dental engine, is about one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

FEES AND EXPENSES.

There are no fees for matriculation, for the diploma, or for the demonstrators. For the first year of a student's membership in the School, the fee is *two hundred dollars*, in two payments of *one hundred and twenty dollars* and *eighty dollars;* for the second and third years, *one hundred and fifty dollars* each, in two payments of *ninety dollars* and *sixty dollars;* and for any subsequent year, *fifty dollars.*

During the first year there are the following additional expenses: Two dollars for each of the three parts required for dissection; two dollars for laboratory materials in Histology; three dollars for physiological material; and a maximum of ten dollars a year for chemical material, in addition to the charge for breakage of glass apparatus. Students are required to deposit with the Bursar* six dollars to cover Anatomy charges, two dollars for Histology, and twenty dollars for Chemistry and Physiology. During the second and third years a deposit of ten dollars is required to cover any loss or breakage of appliances in the Infirmary and Mechanical Laboratory. The balances of these deposits are returnable at the end of the year.

A deposit of two dollars with the Dean of the Medical School will entitle a student to the use of a locker in the Medical School building during the first year.

* The Bursar's office is in Dane Hall, Harvard Square, Cambridge. Hours 9–1.

A student who wishes to rent a microscope of the School can do so upon payment of three to six dollars a half-year.

Special students, admitted to the courses in Operative and Mechanical Dentistry for the whole or any portion of the academic year, pay a fee of *fifty dollars* for each course.

The student's general expenses may be reduced, in accordance with his means, to the standard which prevails in other cities. A list of boarding places, at various prices, can be obtained at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner of Berkeley and Boylston Streets, and the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Union, No. 48 Boylston Street, Boston.

Students' expenses may also be reduced by occupying rooms in the College dormitories in Cambridge. Information in regard to College rooms may be obtained after March 6 upon application to the Bursar.

At Randall Hall, Cambridge, board is furnished à la carte, at a cost which averages about $3.00 per week. Application should be made early to the Secretary of the Randall Hall Association. But any student who lives in a College room, or boards at Randall Hall, must file a bond in the sum of *four hundred dollars;* or deposit *four hundred dollars* in money or United States Bonds; or deposit *fifty* dollars as security, pay his tuition fees in advance as above, pay in advance the full year's rent of any room that may be assigned to him, and make a deposit with the Bursar as security for the payment of his board at the rate of five dollars a week.

Stillman Infirmary Fee.

Not later than October 10 in each academic year, any student may pay to the Bursar the sum of four dollars for the maintenance of the Stillman Infirmary; and, on the order of a physician, every student who has taken advantage of this opportunity will be given, in case of sickness, in return for the fee, a bed in a ward, board, and ordinary nursing for a period not exceeding two weeks in any one academic year.

PAYMENT OF FEES.

Each first-year student is required to pay to the Bursar punctually at the beginning of the academic year, without the presentation of a bill, the sum of one hundred and forty-eight dollars; each second and third-year student is required to pay, in like manner, one hundred dollars; each student entering any subsequent year is required to pay, in the same manner, fifty dollars. The remainder of the tuition fee — eighty dollars for the first-year students and sixty dollars for the second and third-year students — must be paid to the Bursar on or before January 31. Each student whose

dues remain unpaid on the day fixed for their payment is required at once to cease attending lectures and using laboratories or making use of any other privileges as a student until his financial relations with the University have been arranged satisfactorily to the Bursar. Failure to comply with this rule is deemed cause for final separation of the student from the University.

Every student is required to file with the Bursar on his entrance to the School a bond of *fifty dollars*, executed by two sufficient bondsmen (one of whom must be a citizen of the United States), or to deposit fifty dollars in money, to cover the loss or injury of any property belonging to the University, or for which it is responsible. Blank forms of bonds may be obtained from the Bursar. No officer or student of the University is accepted as a bondsman. Students will be held responsible for the payment of fees until they have notified the Dean, in writing, of their intention to withdraw from the School. *No degree can be conferred till all dues to the School are discharged.*

Whenever a student is obliged to withdraw from the School before the last four weeks of a half-year for no misdemeanor, but for good and sufficient reason, to be determined in all cases by the Administrative Board, it shall be recommended that he be entitled to a remission of three-fourths of the amount due for that portion of the time during which he receives no instruction. This remission will date from the reception by the Dean of a written notice of the student's withdrawal from the School.

Students, on joining the School, and at the beginning of each school year, must enter their names with the Dean of the School. They are expected to register on the first day of the academic year, *the Thursday following the last Wednesday in September.*

For further information address Dr. Eugene H. Smith, *Dean*, No. 283 Dartmouth St., Boston, Mass.

Dean's Office: No. 283 Dartmouth Street, Boston.

Office Hours of the Dean: 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

TABULAR VIEW — 1906-07.

FIRST YEAR — First Half-Year.

MEDICAL SCHOOL, LONGWOOD AVENUE.

	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.
9–10	*October, January.* Anatomy. Lecture. *November, December.* Dissection and Demonstrations.		*Oct., Nov., Dec., Jan.* Anatomy. Lecture.	*October, January.* Anatomy. Lecture. *November, December.* Dissection and Demonstrations.		*January, 9-11.* Anatomy. Lecture.
10–1	*October.* Osteology. *November, December, January.* Dissection and Demonstrations.					*Oct., Nov., Dec., Jan. 11-1.* Anatomy. Lecture.
2–6	*January.* Brain and Special Sense Organs. Lectures, Demonstrations, and Recitations.					
2–2.30	*October, November, December.* Histology. Lecture.					
2.30–6	Histology. Laboratory.					**Oct., Nov., Dec., Jan.* General Chem. and Qual. Analysis. Dental School Bldg.

* Special course for conditioned students. Fee, $20.

FIRST YEAR. — Second Half-Year.

PHYSIOLOGY. FEBRUARY.

MEDICAL SCHOOL, LONGWOOD AVENUE.

	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.	
9–9.30	Conference.	Conference.					
9.35–12	Laboratory Experiments.	9.35–9.50	Written Test.			10–11	Recitation.
12–1	Written Test.	9.50–1	Laboratory Experiments.			11–12	Demonstration.

March, April, May.

9–10	Lecture. Conference.	Lecture. Conference.				9–9.45	Thesis.
10.05–10.20	Written Test.	Written Test.				10–11	Recitation.
10.20–12	Laboratory Experiments.	10.20–12.15	Laboratory Experiments.			11–12	Demonstration.
12–1	Written Test.	12.15–1	Thesis.				

DENTAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY.

DENTAL SCHOOL BUILDING.

2.15–3.15	Lecture. Daily except Saturday.	
3.15–6	Laboratory. Daily except Saturday.	

TABULAR VIEW

1906–07 — September and October

SECOND YEAR — First Half-Year

DENTAL SCHOOL, NORTH GROVE ST.

	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY
9	Crown and Bridge Work. Clin. Lect. or Dem. [1] Cooke. Lect.-room A.	Mat. Medica and Thera., L. Briggs. Lect.-room B.	Pract. Oper. Dentistry. Section A. Crofwell. Wyman. Dem. Pract. Mech. Dentistry. Section B. Cross, Dem. Davis.	Dent. Path., L. Brackett. Lect.-room B.	Pract. Oper. Dentistry. Section A. Littig. Wyman. Dem. Pract. Mech. Dentistry. Section B. Cross, Dem. Furbish. Kazanjian.	Mech. Dent. L. [3] E. H. Smith. Lect.-rm. B.
10	[2] Pract. Oper. Dentistry. Section A. Whitehill. Wyman. Dem. [2] Pract. Mech. Dentistry. Section B. Cross, Dem. Weston.	Pract. Oper. Dentistry. Section B. Pike. Wyman. Dem. Pract. Mech. Dentistry. Section A. Cross, Dem. Eames. Kazanjian.		Op. Dent., L. Dill. Lect.-room A.		[4] Mech. Lab. Cross, Dem. Dort. 10 to 1.
11 to 1				Pract. Oper. Dentistry. Section B. Dill. Wyman. Dem. Pract. Mech. Dentistry. Section A. Cross, Dem. Langley.		Extracting and Anaesthesia Miner.
2–3	Bacteriology. Lectures. Daily, except Saturdays. Medical School Building.					
3 – 5½	Bacteriology. Laboratory. Daily, except Saturdays. Medical School Building.					

[1] Commencing October 1, every alternate Monday.
[2] " " 1, at 10 o'clock, every alternate Monday at 9 o'clock.
[3] " September 29, every alternate Saturday.
[4] " " 29, at 10 o'clock, every alternate Saturday at 9 o'clock.

TABULAR VIEW

1906-07 — November

SECOND YEAR — First Half-Year

	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
9	Crown and Bridge Work. Clin. Lect. or Dem. [1] Cooke. Lect.-room B.	Mat. Medica and Thera., L. Briggs. Lect.-room B.	Pract. Oper. Dentistry. Section B. Crofwell. Wyman. Dem. Pract. Mech. Dentistry. Section A. Cross, Dem. Davis.	Dent. Path., L. Brackett. Lect.-room B.	Pract. Oper. Dentistry. Section B. Littig. Wyman. Dem. Pract. Mech. Dentistry. Section A. Cross, Dem. Furbish. Kazanjian.	Mech. Dent. L. [3] Smith. Lect.-rm. B.
10	[2] Pract. Oper. Dentistry. Section B. Whitehill. Wyman. Dem. [2] Pract. Mech. Dentistry. Section A. Cross, Dem. Weston.	Pract. Oper. Dentistry. Section A. Pike. Wyman. Dem. Pract. Mech. Dentistry. Section B. Cross, Dem. Eames. Kazanjian.		Op. Dent., L. Dill. Lect.-room A.		[4] Mech. Lab. Cross, Dem. Dort. 10 to 1.
11 to 1				Pract. Oper. Dentistry. Section A. Dill. Wyman. Dem. Pract. Mech. Dentistry. Section B. Cross, Dem. Langley.		Extracting and Anaesthesia Miner.
2–3	Bacteriology. Lectures. Daily, except Saturdays. Harvard Medical School.					
3–4						
4–5	Bacteriology. Laboratory. Daily, except Saturdays. Harvard Medical School.					

[1] Commencing October 1, every alternate Monday.
[2] " " 1, at 10 o'clock, every alternate Monday at 9 o'clock.
[3] " September 29, every alternate Saturday.
[4] " " 29, at 10 o'clock, every alternate Saturday at 9 o'clock.

TABULAR VIEW

1906-07 — December and January

SECOND YEAR — First Half-Year

DENTAL SCHOOL, NORTH GROVE ST.

	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.
9	Crown and Bridge Work. Clin. Lect. or Dem. [1] Cooke. Lect.-room B.	Mat. Medica and Thera., L. Briggs. Lect.-room B.	Pract. Oper. Dentistry. Crofwell.	Dent.Path., L. Brackett. Lect.-room B.	Pract. Oper. Dentistry. Littig.	Mechan. Dentistry or Orthodontia, L. Baker, Lect.-rm. A.
10	[2] Pract. Oper. Dentistry. Whitehill.	Pract. Oper. Dentistry. Pike.		Op. Dent., L. Dill. Lect.-room A.		Mech. Lab. Cross, Dem. Dort. 10 to 1.
11 to 1	Wyman, Dem.	Wyman. Dem.	Wyman. Dem.	Pract. Oper. Dentistry. Dill. Wyman. Dem.	Wyman. Dem.	Extracting and Anaesthesia Miner.
2	Pract. Mech. Dentistry. Cross, Dem. Weston. Extracting and Anaesthesia. Marston.	Pract. Mech. Dentistry. Cross, Dem. Eames. Kazanjian. Extracting and Anaesthesia. Squarebrigs.	Pract. Mech. Dentistry. Cross, Dem. Davis. Extracting and Anaesthesia. O'Brien.	Pract. Mech. Dentistry. Cross, Dem. Langley. Extracting and Anaesthesia. Tishler.	Pract. Mech. Dentistry. Cross, Dem. Furbish. Kazanjian. Extracting and Anaesthesia. Farrington.	
4						

[1] Commencing October 1, every alternate Monday.
[2] " " 1, at 10 o'clock, every alternate Monday at 9 o'clock.

TABULAR VIEW
1906–07

SECOND YEAR — Second Half-Year

DENTAL SCHOOL, NORTH GROVE ST.

	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.
9	Crown and Bridge Work. Clin. Lect. or Dem. [1] Cooke. Lect.-room B.	Mat. Medica and Thera., L. Briggs. Lect.-room B.	Mech. Dentistry, L. [3] Cross. Lect.-room A.	Dent.Path.,L. Brackett. Lect.-room B.	Pract. Oper. Dentistry. Littig. Porcelain Inlay Work, com. Apr. 5. Moffatt.	Orthodontia, L. E.H. Smith. Lect.-rm. B.
10	[2] Pract. Oper. Dentistry. Whitehill.	Pract. Oper. Dentistry. Pike.	Pract. Oper. Dentistry. Crofwell.	Op. Dent., L. Dill. Lect.-room A.		Mech. Lab. Cross, Dem. Dort. 10 to 1.
11	Wyman. Dem.	Wyman. Dem.	Wyman. Dem.	Pract. Oper. Dentistry. Dill. Wyman. Dem.	Wyman. Dem.	Extracting and Anaesthesia Miner.
2	Pract. Mech. Dentistry. Cross, Dem. Weston. Extracting and Anaesthesia. Marston.	Pract. Mech. Dentistry. Cross, Dem. Eames. Kazanjian. Extracting and Anaesthesia. Squarebrigs.	Pract. Mech. Dentistry. Cross, Dem. Davis. Extracting and Anaesthesia. O'Brien.	Pract. Mech. Dentistry. Cross, Dem. Langley. Extracting and Anaesthesia. Tishler.	Pract. Mech. Dentistry. Cross, Dem. Furbish. Kazanjian. Extracting and Anaesthesia. Farrington.	
4						
4¾						

[1] Commencing October 1, every alternate Monday.
[2] " " 1, at 10 o'clock, every alternate Monday at 9 o'clock.
[3] Anatomical Articulation and the Mechanical treatment of Fractured Jaws, Cleft Palates, and other oral deformities.

TABULAR VIEW—1906-07

THIRD YEAR

DENTAL SCHOOL, NORTH GROVE ST.

	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.
9	Crown and Bridge Work. Clin. Lect. or Dem. [1] Cooke. Lect.-room B.	Surgery L. Monks. Lect.-rm. A. [3] Clin. Surg. Blake. [4] Mech. Dent. Clin. Con. J. D. Dickinson, com. Dec. 11.	Op. Dent. L. Potter. Lect.-room B.	Porcelain Work, L. or Dem. [5] Stoddard. Lect.-room A.	Oral Surgery, L. Shuman. Lect.-room B. Dent. Path., L. [8] Hopkins. Lect.-room B. Nov. 16–23. Syphilis, L. C. Morton Smith. Lect.-room B, com. Nov. 30. Neurology. E. W. Taylor. 4 lectures, com. Feb. 8. Lect.-room B.	Mechan. Dentistry or Orthodontia, L. E. H. Smith. Lect.-rm. B.
10 to 1	[2] Crown and Bridge Work. Clinic. Cooke. Eldred. Estabrooks. [2] Pract. Mech. Dentistry. Lab. Cross, Dem.	Pract. Mech. [6] Dentistry. Lab. Chute. Gallahue. Cross, Dem.	Pract. Mech. [6] Dentistry. Lab. Hadley. Pope. Kazanjian. Cross, Dem.	Pract. Mech. [6] Dentistry. Lab. Hayden. Haley. Cross, Dem.	Oral Surgery. Clinic. Shuman. Miner. Pract. Mech. [6] Dentistry. Clark. L. A. Rogers. Cross, Dem.	Orthodontia Clinic. E. H. Smith. Baker. Reoch. Extracting and Anaesthesia Miner. Stone. Pract. Mech. Dentistry. Cross, Dem. 10 to 1.
2	Pract. Op. Dentistry. Blaisdell. Wyman, Dem. Extracting and Anaesthesia. Marston.	Pract. Op. Dentistry. Paul. Wyman, Dem. [7] Samaritan Hospital. M. F. Rogers. Extracting and Anaesthesia. Squarebrigs.	Pract. Op. Dentistry. Elliott. Wyman, Dem. Extracting and Anaesthesia. O'Brien.	Pract. Op. Dentistry. Stanley. Wyman, Dem. Extracting and Anacsthesia. Tishler.	Pract. Op. Dentistry. Furfey. Wyman, Dem. Inlay Work. Stoddard, Moffatt. com. Jan. 4. Extracting and Anaesthesia. Farrington.	
4		Orthodontia. Reoch.		Orthodontia. Reoch.		

[1] Commencing October 8, every alternate Monday.
[2] " " 1, at 9 o'clock, every alternate Monday at 10 o'clock.
[3] Boston City Hospital, to be announced.
[4] In sections. Private Laboratory, 164 Newbury St.
[5] Followed by demonstrations in Inlay Work to the class in sections.
[6] Demonstrations to the class in sections.
[7] In sections.
[8] Followed by clinical conferences.

LIST OF GRADUATES

OF

THE DENTAL SCHOOL OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

1869.

Thomas Fillebrown, M.D. (*Medical School of Maine*),	Boston.
Robert Tanner Freeman,	*1873.
Thomas Haley,	*1892.
Edward Page, M.D. (*Harvard*),	Roxbury.
Samuel Julius Shaw,	Marlboro.
Joseph Jenkins Vincent,	Amherst.

1870.

John Thomas Codman,	Boston.
William Francis Davis,	New York, N. Y.
George Franklin Grant,	Boston.
Samuel Franklin Ham,	Los Angeles, Cal.
Daniel Grout Harrington,	*1899.
Thomas Wilson Hogue,	Bournemouth, England.
Timothy Otis Loveland,	Boston.
William Henry Noyes,	*1895.
George Luther Parmele, M.D. (*L. I. College Hospital*),	Hartford, Conn.
William Henry Thornton,	*1897.
Frank Edward Ward,	*1894.
Charles Wilson,	Boston.

1871.

Charles Monroe Bailey,	Minneapolis, Minn.
George Hayward Baker,	Woonsocket, R. I.
Charles Edwin Hussey,	Biddeford, Me.
Albert Benton Jewell,	Newton.
Philip Benjamin Laskey,	Marblehead.
William Pitt Morgan,	Saginaw, W. S., Mich.

* Deceased.

1872.

George Henry Ames,	Providence, R. I.
Sidney Chapin Bancroft,	Leavenworth, Kan.
Charles Samuel Bartlett,	Boston.
James Dias Bell,	London, England.
Edwin Perley Bradbury,	Santa Barbara, Cal.
James Adkins Clark, M.D. (*Dartmouth*),	*1875.
James William Curtis,	Brunswick, Me.
George William Geist,	*1900.
John Warner Keyes,	Washington, D. C.
George Edward Langdon Noyes,	Newburyport.
Frederic Miller Robinson,	*1903.
Samuel Saiza Silva,	Southbridge.
Benjamin Henry Torrens,	Fredericton, N. B.
Winslow Lewis Tucker, A.B., A.M. (*Harvard*),	Boston.
Cecil Porter Wilson,	Boston.

1873.

Charles Albert Brackett,	Newport, R. I.
Edward Augustus Dimmick,	*1905.
George Henry Knowles,	Central Falls, R. I.
William Herbert Rollins, M.D. (*Harvard*),	Boston.
Charles Herman Wolff,	Worms am Rhein, Germany.

1874.

Willis Porter Battles,	*1899.
Edward Dwight Carr,	Kansas City, Mo.
Edward Eastman Frost,	Worcester.
George Leonard Mason,	*1895.
Horatio Cook Meriam,	Salem.
Frederic Augustus Merrill,	Boston.
Eugene Hanes Smith,	Boston.
Franklin Baker Stewart,	*1877.

1875.

Forrest Greenwood Eddy,	Providence, R. I.
John Willard Hazelton,	Peabody.
Joseph Traverse Morong,	*1880.
Wilbur Bates Parker,	Boston.
Eben Francis Whitman,	*1902.

1876.

Thomas Bradley,	New York, N. Y.
Oscar Berlin Brann,	Washington, D. C.
George Peters Caldwell, M.D. (*Harvard*).	
George Cunningham, B.L., B.Sc. (*Univ. of Paris*), B.A., M.A. CANTAB., L.D.S. (*Eng.*),	Cambridge, England.
Edgar Morton Jewett,	Portsmouth, N. H.
George Otis Lawrence,	*1899.
Jesse Robbins,	Salem.
Charles Claude Rogers, L.D.S., M.R.C.S. (*Eng.*),	London, England.
Ezra Fletcher Taft, A.B. (*Amherst*),	Cambridge.
Julius George Wilhelm Werner,	Boston.

1877.

Allston Gray Bouvé,	Boston.
Henry Francis Dunkel,	Gunnison, Colo.
Edward Bigelow Hitchcock, M.D. (*Dartmouth*),	*1900.
Washburn Edward Page,	Boston.
Frank Perrin,	Boston.
Lucius Tracy Sheffield,	*1901.
Richard Theodore Stack, M.B. (*Dublin Univ.*), M.D., L.R.C.S. (*Edin.*), CH.M. (*Dublin Univ.*), L.M., F.R.C.S., L.D.S., R.C.S. (*Eng.*),	Dublin, Ireland.
Frank Herbert Williams,	Boston.

1878.

Edward Cornelius Briggs, M.D. (*Harvard*),	Boston.
Joseph Mason Bright,	Bangor, Me.
Harry Fairfield Hamilton, B.S. (*Maine State Coll.*),	Boston.
Manning Kennard Rand,	Boston.
Daniel Frank Whitten,	*1891.
Herbert Chauncey Woodward,	Paris, France.

1879.

Frederic Eugene Banfield,	Boston.
Walter Bryant Currier,	Lynn.
Thomas Clarence Gillingham.	
Edward Samuel Niles,	Boston.
John William Smith,	*1889.

1880.

Frederick Eugene Ayer,	Boston.
Albert James Colgan,	Los Angeles, Cal.
Arthur Ernestine Lewis,	Richford, Vt.
John Scott Mason,	Saco, Me.
Virgil Clarence Pond, B.P. (*Brown*),	Boston.

1881.

William Parker Cooke,	Boston.
George Alfred Dennett,	Boston.
James Alfred Reilly,	Boston.
Edmond Rosenthal,	Brussels, Belgium.
Otis Franklin Smith,	*1903.

1882.

Dwight Moses Clapp,	*1906.
George Eubank,	Birmingham, Ala.
Edward Earl Hopkins,	Boston.

1883.

Elliot Bowdoin Bacheller,	Farmington, Me.
Edwin Carter Blaisdell,	Portsmouth, N. H.
Frederic William Hill,	Oxford, England.
Edward Albert Lowe,	*1899.
Samuel Sterrett Macfarlane,	Frankfurt am Main, Germany.
Myron William Smith,	*1886.
Joseph Ellsworth Waitt,	Boston.
George Arthur Williams,	Liverpool, England.

1884.

Charles Lincoln Abbott,	Kansas City, Mo.
Frederic William Bevington,	Lawrence.
Henry Parsons Cooke,	Worcester.
Charles Percy Curtis,	Glasgow, W., Scotland.
Arthur Crowell Gerry,	Lowell.
George Henry Gerry,	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Charles Franklin MacDonald,	Boston.
Edward Albert Stanley,	New Bedford.
Jere Edmund Stanton, M.D. (*Bellevue*),	Boston.
Alfred Horace Tester, L.D.S., R.C.S. (*Eng.*),	Tunbridge Wells, England.

1885.

Charles Henry Abbot,	Berlin, Germany.
Edward Merrill Currier, M.D. (*Boston Univ.*), M.D. (*Heidelberg*),	Boston.
Charles Eugene Estabrook,	Everett.
Thomas James Giblin,	Dorchester.
Henry Webster Gillett,	Newport, R. I.
Walter Harrison, L.D.S., R.C.S. (*Eng.*),	Brighton, England.
William Henry Potter, A.B. (*Harvard*),	Boston.
James Shepherd,	Boston.

1886.

Lyman Fisher Bigelow,	Boston.
Waldo Elias Boardman,	Boston.
William Thomas Borton,	St. Petersburg, Russia.
Frederick Bradley,	Newport, R. I.
Henry Michael Clifford,	Charlestown.
Isidor Fürst,	Hamburg, Germany.
Leonard Nutter Howe,	Boston.
Frederic Milton Mayo,	Boston.
Wilhelm Leopold Olander,	*1896.
Charles Hutchins Taft, A.B. (*Harvard*),	Boston.
Henry Lauriston Upham,	Boston.

1887.

Peter Crank, L.D.S., R.C.S. (*Eng.*),	Adelaide, So. Australia.
Carroll Ketcham Huntley,	Providence, R. I.
Leslie Maxwell, L.D.S., R.C.S.I.,	Tunbridge Wells, England.
Edwin Leslie Shattuck,	London, England.
Frank Ellsworth Sprague,	Nashua, N. H.
Henry James Stark,	*1889.
Edgar Fremont Stevens,	*1902.
Arthur Henry Stoddard,	Boston.
Charles Henry Veo,	Boston.
John Daniel Wilson,	Boston.
Harry Eugene Windsor,	Providence, R. I.
Thomas Weston Wood, A.B., A.M. (*Brown*),	Boston.
Harvey Warner Woodberry.	
Charles Frederick Wright, L.D.S., R.C.S. (*Eng.*),	London, England.

1888.

George Pierce Geist,	Frankfurt am Main, Germany.
Frederick Payne Graves,	Saco, Me.
Ellis Proctor Holmes,	Boston.
Henry Allen Kelley,	Portland, Me.
Thomas George Read, L.D.S., R.C.S. (*Eng.*),	London, England.
Frederick Arnold Stevenson, L.D.S. (*Prov. Quebec*), D.D.S. (*Bishops College, Prov. of Quebec*),	Montreal, Canada.
Charles Bryant Titcomb,	Salt Lake City, Utah.

1889.

Fred. Anthony Arnold,	Newport, R. I.
Henry Jefkins Borton,	St. Petersburg, Russia.
Charles Poor Briggs, A.B., M.D. (*Harvard*),	Boston.
William Frederick Gay, M.D. (*Tufts*),	Boston.
Paul Grünewald,	Frankfurt am Main, Germany.
Frank Irving Hammond,	Providence, R. I.
Frederick Sylvanus Hopkins,	Boston.
Daniel Albion Jones, B.A., M.D. (*Yale*),	New Haven, Conn.
William Russell Jones,	Mexico City, Mexico.
William Lombardino,	Berlin, Germany.
Patrick William Moriarty,	Boston.
William Curren O'Leary,	Brookline.
Arthur Henry Osgood, A.B. (*Harvard*),	Boston.
Caleb Heath Shepard,	*1892.
Frederic Ervin Twitchell,	Willmar, Minn.
Eugene Jakob Wetzel,	Mülhausen, Alsace, Germany.
James Robert White,	No. Adams.

1890.

Sidney Roland Bartlett, S.B. (*Mass. Inst. of Tech.*),	Independence, Kan.
Harry Oliver Bixby,	North Cambridge.
Benjamin Howard Codman,	Boston.
Edwin Hartley Dixon,	New York, N. Y.
Arthur Warren Eldred,	Worcester.
Charles Manning Keep, M.D. (*Harvard*),	Boston.
Charles Elmer Luce,	Stuttgart, Germany.
Kotai Masuda,	Yokohama, Japan.
Arthur Judson Oldham,	Boston.
Hermann Paal,	Dresden, Germany.
Charles Ernest Perkins,	Brockton.
Oscar Pulvermacher,	Berlin, Germany.
Edward Rolfe,	Boston.
Elbridge Abbott Shorey,	Dover, N. H.
Frank Turner Taylor,	Boston.

1891.

Paul Henri Jules Boitel,	Vevey, Switzerland.
Georges Antoine Brouillet,	Boston.
Alexander Humboldt Fisher,	Roxbury.
Adin Albert Goldsmith, D.D.S. (*Univ. of Penn.*),	London, England.
Amos Irving Hadley,	Boston.

George Meads Holden,	Hackettstown, N. J.
Shimpei Nobutsune Isawa,	Tokyo, Japan.
George Martin, D.D.S. (*Univ. of California*),	Berlin, Germany.
Clarence Moore Noble,	*1897.
Hugh Owen,	Auckland, New Zealand.
Joseph Totten Paul,	Boston.
George Barnum Perry,	Chicago, Ill.
William Fuller Sharp, D.D.S. (*Univ. of California*),	San Rafael, Cal.
Fred Homer Woodcock,	*1895.

1892.

Edward Stanley Bryant,	Brockton.
Allen Stanley Burnham,	Gloucester.
Charles Edward Bugbee Chase,	Boston.
Willard Eben Curtice,	Roxbury.
Kirk Addison Davenport, D.D.S. (*Univ. of Penn.*),	London, England.
Ernest Frederick Gabell,	London, England.
Theodore Hallett,	*1898.
Herbert Frederic Hill, L.D.S., R.C.S.I.	London, England.
Albert Edward Hulme,	Andover.
Richard Carl Moritz,	London, England.
Harry Snow Parsons, M.D. (*Bowdoin*),	Boston.
Henry Robinson Peach,	Salem.
Henry Edward Rose, L.D.S., R.C.S.I.	Birmingham, England.
Nathan Prindle Wyllie,	*1900.

1893.

Charles Oscar Cummings, A.B. (*Dartmouth*),	*1894.
Frank Roberts Dickerman,	Taunton.
George William Field, Jr., L.D.S., R.C.S.I.	London, England.
George Rufus Gray, D.D.S. (*Univ. of Penn.*),	Worcester.
Joseph Geiger Grove, Jr.	Pine Bluff, Ark.
Max Hanau,	*1904.
Edward Aimé Arthur Lamere,	Fitchburg.
Richard Pearson, M.R.C.S. (*Eng.*), L.R.C.P., R.C.S. (*London*), M.B., B.S., M.D. (*Durham Univ.*),	London, England.
Edward Melville Quinby, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (*Eng.*),	Liverpool, England.
Charles Hudson Quirk, M.D. (*Harvard*),	Buenos Ayres, Argentine Rep.
Frederick King Richardson,	Bridgeport, Conn.
William Bertram Sansom, L.D.S., R.C.S. (*Eng.*),	London, England.
John Joseph Smith,	*1894.
Frank Merrett Wilkinson,	Perth, West Australia.

1894.

Eugene Everett Arnold,	*1901.
Joseph Bergin Belliveau,	Boston.
Joseph Boylston,	Portsmouth, N. H.
Thomas Bernard Hayden,	Boston.
Jay Reuben Holton,	St. Louis, Mo.
Gustave Joseph Inderbitzen,	Berne, Switzerland.
Arthur Jackson,	Boston.
Frederick William Percival,	Peterborough, England.
Thomas Edward Quinn,	Boston.
Fred Gibson Robbins, M.D. (*Harvard*),	Boston.
Arthur Galusha Smith,	Peoria, Ill.
George Lund Taft, PH.B., A.B. (*Boston Univ.*),	Cambridge.
Louis Napoleon Veo,	Boston.
William Joseph Walton, M.D. (*Harvard*),	Dorchester.

1895.

Ernst Sixten Arvedson, L.D.S. (*Sweden*),	Stockholm, Sweden.
Edward Doane Barrows,	Berlin, Germany.
Robert Lander Bartlett, M.D. (*Tufts*), M.D. (*Univ. and Bellevue Hospital Med. Coll.*),	Lynn.
Clarence Augustus Carr, A.B., A.M. (*Brown*),	Newport, R. I.
Walter Strout Coleman,	Portland, Me.
Dwight Ward Dickinson, B.S. (*Boston Univ.*),	Watertown.
Percy Edgelow, M.R.C.S. (*Eng.*), L.R.C.P. (*Ed.*),	London, England.
James Austin Furfey,	Boston.
Marquis D Littig, D.D.S. (*Univ. of Penn.*), M.D. (*Tufts*),	Boston.
Frederick Everett Meader,	Boston.
Richard Dyer Milliken,	Saco, Me.
Robert Tucker Moffatt,	Boston.
Henry Clinton O'Brien,	Brookline.
Patrick Henry O'Connor.	
Francis Wheeler Rice,	*1897.
Leopold Adolph Edward Scheuermann,	Berlin, Germany.
Arthur Hale Woodcock,	Boston.

1896.

Francis Homes Barnard, Jr.	Duluth, Minn.
Edgar Casper Bienemann, L.D.S. (*Coll. of Physicians and Surgeons, Scotland*),	Croydon, England.
Asher Harriman St. Clair Chase,	Everett.
Ernest Howard Chute,	Boston.
Charles Winfield Crane,	Lynn.

Harold DeWitt Cross,	Nashua, N. H.
John Walter Emery,	Boston.
Edwin Linwood Farrington,	Lowell.
Adelbert Fernald,	Boston.
Guy Webster Gilbert,	Lawrence.
Harry Sargent Gilman,	Boston.
Harry West Haley,	Boston.
Harvey Winchester Hardy,	Boston.
Harry Morrill Haynes,	Boston.
Robert John McMeekin,	Boston.
James Francis Martin,	Springfield.
Edward Wakefield Matthews,	Yarmouthport.
Charles Everett Monroe,	Wollaston.
Thomas Kennedy Ross,	Fitchburg.
Johann Philipp Alexander Stadelmann,	Dresden, Germany.
Walter Irving Sweet,	Providence, R. I.
Charles Frederick York, Jr.	Chelsea.

1897.

Frederick Wilde Allen,	Boston.
Frank Pliny Barnard,	Worcester.
Roy Keney Belden,	San Francisco, Cal.
Harry Ernest Belyea,	Saskatoon, North West Territory, Canada.
Charles William Berry, B.S. (*Dartmouth*),	W. Somerville.
Ralph Vincent Blake, PH.G. (*Mass. Coll. of Pharmacy*),	New York, N.Y.
Harold Edgeworth Davis, M.D. (*Cooper Med. Coll.*),	Apia, Samoa.
Robert Irving Davis,	Chelsea.
Walter Sheldon Davis,	Braintree.
John Dana Dickinson,	Boston.
Harold Watson Estey,	Boston.
Walter Joseph Faunce,	Roxbury.
George Lincoln Forrest,	Wakefield.
Leo Green, A.B. (*Coll. of City of New York*),	New York, N.Y.
George True Greenwood,	Fitchburg.
Francis Herbert Harding,	West Point, Cal.
Edward Everett Henry,	Kingston, N.Y.
Arland Martin Kenney,	Roxbury.
Charles Ansel Lakin,	Worcester.
William Cable Lunan,	Southbridge.
Raimond Edgar McDonnough.	
Thomas Richard McMahon,	Charlestown.
Joseph Thomas Mooney,	Boston.
Charles Erwin Parkhurst, A.B. (*Boston Univ.*),	Somerville.

Henry Carlton Spencer, Newton.
Joseph Herman Stromier, D.D.S. (*Univ. of Mich.*), L.D.S. (*Coll. of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow, Scot.*), Glasgow, Scotland.
David Pickard Thomas, L.D.S. (*Scotland*), George, Cape Colony, Africa.
Clarence Bartlett Vaughan, Boston.
Frank Hosea Veo, Boston.
George Alfred Warren, Newton.
Walter Harris White, Boston.
Herbert Clarence Woodman, Boston.

1898.

Harry Roscoe Allen, Hartford, Conn.
Ernest Harold Christopher Bailey, E. Melbourne, Australia.
Francis William Bailey, Waterford, Ireland.
Lawrence Wills Baker, Boston.
Charles Boardman Burnham, Beverly.
John Alexander Counter, Toledo, O.
Frank Crowther, Perth Amboy, N. J.
Joseph Daley, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Eliot Taylor Dickinson, B.SC. (*Boston Univ.*), Northampton.
Giles Dowling, Dedham.
Paul Hill Duckworth, Boston.
Stewart Cheselton Fisher, St. Jo, Tex.
Harry Linwood Grant, A.B. (*Brown*), Providence, R. I.
Timothy Hanrahan, Boston.
George Herbert Harding, L.D.S., R.C.S. (*Eng.*), Llandudno, No. Wales.
Ernest Jewett Hart, Boston.
J. Churchill Hindes, Winchester.
Horace Leonard Howe, Boston.
Evans Almon Leonard, Grover, Orleans Co., Vt.
William Saul Louisson, D.D.S. (*Univ. of Penn.*), San Francisco, Cal.
Frank Martin Lynde, A.B. (*Tufts*), Barre, Vt.
Michael Francis McDermott, M.D., C.M. (*Queens Univ., Kingston*), Kingston, Canada.
John Norman Macdonald, L.D.S., R.C.S. (*Edinburgh, Scotland*), Dunedin, New Zealand.
Elmer Joseph Marston, Boston.
Louis Frederic Mongeon, Boston.
Charles Edward Murphy, Salem.
William Morse Parker, West Medford.
James Avard Richan, Rockland, Me.
Frederick Augustus Leopold Schuckmann, Hameln, Germany.

Frank Bowker Siears,	Malden.
Murdoch Campbell Smith, M.D., D.D.S. (*Howard*),	Lynn.
William Daniel Squarebrigs,	Boston.
Wilfred Harlow Starratt, A.B. (*Acadia Univ., Nova Scotia*),	Boston.
John Talbot Timlin,	Melrose.
Albert Everett Tuck,	Rockport.
Ernest Blake Williams,	*1899.
Oliver Perry Wolfe,	Canton.

1899.

Percy Lewis Barker,	*1900.
Harold Nickerson Boyle,	Reading.
Burt Myron Bristol,	Groton, Mass.
Ernest Earl Carle,	Malden.
John Sibley Coxeter,	Newtonville.
James Bernard Crofwell,	Roxbury.
Joseph Walter Davis,	Boston.
Franklin Everett Dawes,	Neponset.
John Matthew Donovan,	Dorchester.
Guy Jerome Elwell,	Gloucester.
Thomas Dorsey Esgate,	Hartford, Conn.
William Edward Fallon,	Boston.
George Emil Julius Federlin,	Leipzig, Germany.
Fritz Heinrich Fincke, M.D. (*Univ. of Maryland*),	*1899.
George Osbourne Gaymond,	*1903.
Everett Kendall Hallet,	New Dorchester.
Oscar John Heinrich,	Leipzig, Germany.
Elbridge Decosmos King,	Boston.
Karl Sumner Kyes,	Peterborough, N. H.
Arthur Allen Libby,	Boston.
Thomas Francis McHale,	Providence, R. I.
Alfred Cooper Nathan, D.D.S. (*Phila. Dent. Coll.*),	No. Sydney, Australia.
Norman Beverly Nesbett,	New Bedford.
Charles Warren Patch,	Chloride, Colo.
James Henry Pemberton,	Fall River.
William Eben Phillips,	Boston.
James Edward Power,	Providence, R. I.
Herbert Arthur Reed,	Boston.
Oscar Per Herman Reuterswärd,	Boston.
George Danforth Richmond,	Nantucket.
Charles Bradford Robinson.	
Willard Mariner Rowe,	Waltham.
Carl Axel Robert Samsioe,	Stockholm, Sweden.

Edwin Silas Thompson,	Vineyard Haven.
Evan Parker Wentworth,	Boston.
Edward Patrick White,	Cambridge.

1900.

George Emerson Barrell,	Somerville.
George Chandler Baldwin, *cum laude*,	Boston.
George Oliver Bartlett,	Cambridge.
Daniel Crawford Brown,	Baltimore, Md.
Harry Sanford Burton, L.D.S., R.C.S. (*Eng.*),	Oxford, England.
Stephen Frederick Carrier,	Roxbury.
Horace Amos Davis, PH.B. (*Tufts*),	Boston.
Frederick Wilbur Day,	Augusta, Me.
John Irving Esgate, *cum laude*,	No. Attleboro.
John Wesley Estabrooks, *cum laude*,	Boston.
Louis Dinsmore Holman Fuller,	Boston.
Clarence Marshall Glazier,	Roxbury.
Dennis Joseph Hurley,	Dedham.
Charles Allen Jameson,	Boston.
Edwin Newell Kent,	Brookline.
Joseph Lecomte, M.D. (*Brussels Univ., Belgium*),	Brussels, Belgium.
Carlton Butler Leighton,	Portland, Me.
Albert Ira Mackintosh,	Warren.
Charles Winthrop McPherson,	Medford.
Dwight Clifford Martin, M.D. (*Harvard*),	Boston.
William Wilkinson Marvel,	Fall River.
Leslie Herbert Naylor,	Newton.
Ralph Wheelwright Payne,	Greenfield.
Frank Derby Pierce,	W. Roxbury.
Samuel Lumn Doherty Randall,	Rio Janeiro, Brazil, South America.
Joseph Eugene Rochette,	Worcester.
Charles William Rodgers,	Dorchester.
John William Ryan,	Cambridge.
Henry Heims Simmons, *cum laude*,	Florence, Italy.
Frank Winthrop Snow,	Providence, R. I.
David Frederick Spinney,	Brookline.
Nelson Gore Trueman, M.D. (*Harvard*),	Boston.
John Augustine Watts,	Jamaica Plain.

1901.

Fennimore Shute Andrews,	Quincy.
Roland Safford Barney,	Medford.
Leslie Barnes Boutwell,	Boston.
Fred Phillips Brown,	

Patrick Henry Buckley,	Brockton.
Harry Howard Cushing,	So. Framingham.
James Willoughby Cutler,	Watsonville, Cal.
Walter Alonzo Davis,	Boston.
John Walker Dickinson,	Boston.
John Patrick Donovan,	Norwood.
Wilson Case Dort,	Boston.
Alfred Culmer Edwards, L.D.S. (*Eng.*),	Pau, France.
Samuel Tuttle Elliott, *cum laude*,	Boston.
Ellis Vinal Fanning.	Brockton.
John Joseph Gallahue,	So. Boston.
Rufus Henry Gould,	Worcester.
Hugh Kerr Hatfield, M.D. (*Harvard*),	Boston.
Charles Levi Joslin,	Somerville.
Henry Harold Luther,	Newport, R.I.
Albert Leonard Midgley, *cum laude*,	Providence, R.I.
Charles Gilman Pike,	Boston.
Norman Greene Reoch, *cum laude*,	Boston.
Arthur Verne Rogers,	Winchester.
Melville Forrest Rogers, *cum laude*,	Boston.
Paul Haywood Shinn,	Boston.
Harry Judson Smith,	Brooklyn, N.Y.
Coleman Tousey, A.B. (*Tufts*), *cum laude*,	Boston.
Emery William White,	*1902.
Robert Whitehill,	Boston.

1902.

Walter Adams Bradford, *cum laude*,	Boston.
Adelbert Melvin Bruce,	Beverly.
Frederick Matthew Cassidy,	Boston.
William Chesley Clinch,	Boston.
Charles Davis Cobb,	Arlington.
Burton Henry Cooper, *cum laude*,	New London, N.H.
Charles Henry Daly,	Boston.
Albert William Day,	Worcester.
Arthur Trowbridge Freeman,	Boston.
Charles Wesley Hale, *cum laude*,	Springfield.
Thomas Frederick Hammond,	Stockton, Cal.
Fred Burpee Hicks,	Brookline.
Morris Arthur Lazarus,	Boston.
Erving Fiske Lowe,	Fitchburg.
Frank Randall McCullagh,	Roxbury.
Edward James McGoldrick,	Cambridge.

Henry Edmund McNally,	Rockland.
Walter Curtis Miner,	Boston.
Walter Grover Newell,	Boston.
James Joseph O'Brien, *cum laude*,	Somerville.
Thomas Bartholomew Owens,	Boston.
Leo Augustine Rogers,	Boston.
Walter James Scott,	Rutland, Vt.
Luther Dimmick Shepard, Jr., A.B., M.D. (*Harvard*),	Boston.
Harry Benjamin Shuman, *cum laude*,	Boston.
William John Speers,	Newport, R. I.
Rudolph Sykora,	Boston.
Charles Thomas Warner, *cum laude*,	Nashua, N. H.
Henry Eugene Watkins,	Worcester.
Bryce Aughterson Wilson,	Providence, R. I.
George Fisher Wolfe,	Norwood.
Herbert Harlan Yarrington,	Rutland, Vt.

1903.

Paul Christen,	Zürich, Switzerland.
Harold William Clarke, *cum laude*,	Allston.
Bernhard Cohen, A.B. (*Harvard*), *cum laude*,	New York, N. Y.
Henry Eli Cohen,	Boston.
Ralph Prindall Cunningham, *cum laude*,	Springfield.
Stanley William Damon,	Boston.
John Boynton Davis, A.B. (*Harvard*), *cum laude*,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Martin Bassett Dill, A.B. (*Harvard*),	Providence, R. I.
Ernest Hubbell Gilbert, A.B. (*Brown*),	Needham.
Henry Gilman, A.B. (*Bowdoin*),	Portland, Me.
Harold Clinton Hanlon,	No. Easton.
William Dimick Hazen,	Lebanon, N. H.
Herbert Frank Langley, *cum laude*,	Boston.
Albert Thompson McMurray,	Fredericton, N.B.
Edward O'Connor,	East Cambridge.
Austin Hall Parker,	Boston.
Charles Henry Patton,	St. John, N.B.
Frederick Capen Peterson,	East Boston.
Mark Bailey Pressey,	Hartford, Conn.
Frank Packard Simpson,	Pittsfield.
Harry Austin Stone,	Somerville.
Frank Edgar Travis,	So. Framingham.
William Harry Weston,	Nashua, N.H.
Aubrey Albuoy Williams,	Lynn.
Clinton Nickerson Williams,	Providence, R. I.

Thomas William Lee Wilson, M.A.C.D. (*Australian Coll. of Dentistry*), Ballarat, Victoria, Australia.
George Henry Wright, Boston.

1904.

Charles Henry Calusdian, Boston.
Charles Douglas Carter, Kingston, N. Y.
Raymond Boynton Carter, Pepperell.
Ernest Herbert Caswell, Boston.
Harry Sylvester Clark, B.S. (*Dartmouth*), *cum laude*, Danvers.
Frank Leroy Eames, W. Somerville.
Nathan Anthony Estes, Newport, R. I.
Frederick Azro Gibbs, B.S. (*Dartmouth*), Somersworth, N. H.
William Sharpe Hamilton, *cum laude*, Williamstown.
James Chester Haynes, Roxbury.
Julius Frank Hovestadt, Boston.
Marshal Luther Howver, D.D.S. (*Univ. of Michigan*), Boston.
Christopher William Hurworth, M.A.C.D. (*Australian Coll. of Dentistry*), Brisbane, Australia.
Leon Julius Lawton, *cum laude*, Providence, R. I.
Frank Donovan McDonough, Charlestown.
Leroy Matthew Simpson Miner, *cum laude*, Dorchester.
Melville Neal Otis, Providence, R. I.
Clinton Mayberry Pope, Boston.
William Burton Rogers, Pascoag, R. I.
Ubert Clifton Russell, Fitchburg.
Frank I Shaw, D.D.S. (*Vanderbilt*), Seattle, Washington.
Benjamin Tishler, Boston.
Charles Lincoln Twichell, Springfield.
Allan La Forest Watson, Kimberly, So. Africa.
Eugene Barry Wyman, *cum laude*, Brookline.

1905.

Walter Childs Bazin, D.D.S. (*Bishop's Univ., Prov. of Quebec*), Bombay, India.
Robert Scott Catheron, Needham.
Earle Clinton Cummings, Boston.
Harold Leonard Emmons, Saco, Me.
Charles Kingsley Field, London, England.
John Arthur Furbish, A.B. (*Bowdoin*), Brunswick, Me.
George Stephen Smith Greenwell, M.H.A.C. (*Hawksbury Agric. Coll., N. S. Wales*), *cum laude*, Killara, Sydney, N. S. W., Australia.

Howard Robinson Greenwell, *cum laude*,	Killara, Sydney, N. S. W., Australia.
Albert Herder,	Erkelenz, Germany.
George White Isles,	Boston.
Varaztad Hovhaness Kazanjian,	Boston.
Carl Kolb,	Boston.
Philip Amos Leavitt,	Providence, R. I.
Howard Mathers,	Newport, R. I.
Charles Whiting Mock,	Jamaica Plain.
Blaine Wilcox Morgan,	Arlington.
John William O'Connell,	Wakefield.
Joseph Francis O'Connor,	East Cambridge.
Abner Beale Packard,	Quincy.
Newell Oscar Parker,	Boston.
Walter Oscar Paul, D.D.S. (*Philadelphia Dental Coll.*),	Sydney, N. S. W., Australia.
Simon Vartan Pazeian,	Worcester.
Walter Fairfield Provan,	Dorchester.
Charles Henry Reed,	Attleboro.
John Henry Russell,	Providence, R. I.
William Vernon Ryder, *cum laude*,	Boston.
Otis Shaw Smith,	Malden.
Charles Edward Stevens, *cum laude*,	Boston.
Lester Ashton Stone,	Fitchburg.
Frank Stuhl,	Lyons, France.
Harry Samuel White,	Boston.
Byron Clarke Witham,	Portland, Me.

1906.

Horatio Le Seur Andrews,	Cambridge.
Francis Leonard Aubrey, L.D.S. (*England*),	London, England.
William Henry Baker,	New Dorchester.
Howard Watson Baldwin,	Boston.
Fred Alexander Beckford, *cum laude*,	Boston.
Willem Matthias van den Broek,	Middelharms, Holland.
Percie Chater Charlton,	Sydney, N. S. W., Australia.
Howard Clapp, *cum laude*,	Boston.
Robert Glendinning Collins,	Bridgeport, Conn.
Arthur Sylvester Crowley,	Cambridge.
Alban Berchmans Chrysostome Descroix,	Angoulême, France.
Roland Edward Desoe,	West Springfield.
Joseph Elisha Farnum,	Fall River.
William Henry Gilpatric,	Winchester.

Merton Henry Greene,	South Gardner.
Thomas Peckham Ernest Greene,	Newport, R. I.
John Edward Hassett,	Rockville, Conn.
Robert Hope,	Wellington, New Zealand.
Meritt Jenkins, PH.B. (*Tufts*),	No. Weymouth.
Herman Eli Kahn,	Boston.
Thomas Nicholas Lanigan,	Rockland.
Edward Henry Loomer,	Boston.
Cornelius Henry Mack,	West Springfield.
Frank Thomas Murray,	Everett.
John Gilchrist Niles,	Somerville.
Harold Bradshaw Norwood,	Boston.
Maurice Earle Peters, *cum laude*,	St. John, N. B.
William Dawbney Riggs,	Newport, R. I.
Judson Clarence Slack, *cum laude*,	North Abington.
William Fiske Strangman,	Boston.
Arthur Garfield Webster,	Portland, Me.
Willis Henry Weinz,	Roxbury.
Ernest Victor Leon Whitchurch,	Malden.
Fred Sumner Woods,	So. Portland, Me.

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

(*Annual Examinations, 1906.*)

First Year Studies.

ANATOMY. — Professor DWIGHT.

1. Describe the clavicle.

2. Describe the hip-joint.

3. Describe the compressor urethrae muscle, giving its relations to fasciae.

4. Describe the circulation of the liver.

5. Describe the vagina and the neck of the uterus. Give the anterior and posterior relations of the vagina.

6. Describe the origins, deep and superficial, of the trigeminal nerve.

Dental students will substitute the following questions for 1, 3, and 5 of the above.

1. Describe the mandible.

3. Describe the antrum of Highmore, giving its relations to teeth and its development.

5. Describe the bicuspid teeth.

HISTOLOGY AND EMBRYOLOGY. — Professor MINOT.

[Each student is given three sections to correspond with the first three questions below. He is expected to make simple drawings only, but sufficient to show that he has correctly identified the parts. Any student who draws tissues or structures, not shown in his preparations, will be considered to have failed in all his answers.]

1. Draw and describe the lymphoid tissue. Where is it found in the organ?

2. What is the specimen? Draw and describe its various layers. Of what germ layers is it composed?

3. What is the organ? Draw and describe all the epithelial structures found in it.

4. From a chick embryo of the age studied in the laboratory, draw a transverse section passing through a primitive segment (protovertebra). Label all the parts, and state the adult derivative of each. (Do not describe the transformations to the adult structures.)

5. Describe the development of the testis, and its relations to the mesonephros (Wolffian body). Account for the germ cells, but do not describe spermatogenesis, the descent of the testes, or the membranes surrounding them.

6*a*. *For medical students only.* Describe briefly the development of the placenta, including both the fetal and the maternal portions.

6*b*. *For dental students only.* Describe the temporary tooth and its adjacent membranes as they appear in the section provided. No drawings of this specimen are required.

PHYSIOLOGY. — Professor W. T. Porter.

[Answer any three questions, but not more than three. Mention, where possible, experimental evidence in support of your opinion. Matter not bearing directly on the question asked will count against the writer.]

1. Give a general account of the vasomotor nervous system.
2. Discuss the secretion of urine.
3. Discuss the changes of pressure in the auricle, ventricle, and aorta.
4. State the principal data regarding taste and smell.

PRACTICAL EXAMINATION IN PHYSIOLOGY.

[Each student is required to make four of the six experiments drawn by him, and to write an account of his observations on the blank furnished herewith. Where the results of the experiments are not expressed in a graphic record they must be demonstrated to the instructor.]

1. Record the action of the sympathetic on the heart. Demonstrate the progressive spreading of impulses in the central nervous system. Record curves showing the influence of changes in the aortic pressure on the interval between the beginning of ventricular contraction and the opening of the semilunar valves (in the artificial scheme).

2. Demonstrate that the cardiac systole is a simple and not a tetanic contraction. Show the influence of load on the work done by the skeletal muscle. Show where the more complicated coördinated reflex acts have their centres.

3. Show evidence that the ventricular contraction wave may be transmitted by muscular tissue. Prove that the excitability of a nerve is altered in the neighborhood of the anode and the cathode during the passage of the galvanic current. Secure a record of the effect of duration of stimulus on smooth muscle.

4. Furnish experimental evidence for an explanation of the auriculo-ventricular interval. Prove that the galvanic current stimulates during the whole time of its passage through an irritable tissue. Demonstrate the influence of increased load on ventricular contraction.

5. Prove the existence of tonic contraction of muscle. Demonstrate the current of action in muscle or nerve. Give experimental evidence that the vagus connects with the nerve cells in the heart.

6. Demonstrate polar stimulation by the galvanic current. Show the vasomotor functions of the spinal cord. Demonstrate the inhibition of reflex action in the frog.

7. Show the function of the anterior spinal nerve-roots. Record with the artificial scheme pulse curves of low arterial tension and high arterial tension, and discuss their method of production. Contrast diagrams showing the formation of the image (1) in myopia, (2) in hypermetropia, (3) in hypermetropia with a correcting lens.

8. Record the effect of inhibition of the heart on arterial pressure in the frog. Demonstrate on muscle the different effect of sudden and of gradual increase in intensity of stimulus. Prove the discontinuous nature of tetanic contraction.

9. Record the effect of stimulation of the vagus on the beat of the ventricle. Show that all contractions of heart muscle are maximal. Give experimental evidence that a nerve fibre may conduct impulses in both directions.

10. Show by diagram the method of determining the size of a retinal image. Demonstrate the limits of the refractory period and the existence of the compensatory pause. Prove that the demarcation current (current of injury) may act as a stimulus.

11. Record curves showing the influence of temperature on the contraction of skeletal muscle. Demonstrate differences in the physiology of smooth and striated muscle. Show that the control of movements is localized at different levels of the spinal cord.

12. Show that a constant stimulus may cause periodic contraction. Show the influence of fatigue on muscular contraction. Draw a construction showing the formation of the image in the indirect method of observing the retina.

13. Show the segmental arrangement of the reflex apparatus. Draw a diagram showing the course of the rays in astigmatism. Show the influence of an increase in peripheral resistance on the blood pressure in the frog.

14. Prove the independent irritability of muscle. Show experimental proof of the law of contraction with weak, medium, and strong ascending currents. Demonstrate with the artificial thorax the relations between pulmonary and intra-thoracic pressure during inspiration and expiration. State these relations in writing, with diagrams.

15. Compare an isometric contraction with an isotonic contraction. Obtain from the artificial scheme of the circulation a characteristic pulse curve of aortic regurgitation and explain its production. Demonstrate and discuss the apparent purpose in reflex action.

16. Demonstrate that the physiological anode and cathode may differ from the physical poles. Prove that oxidation may be caused by animal tissue. Demonstrate the influence of the sympathetic nerve on the iris of the frog.

17. Demonstrate polar inhibition. Demonstrate the importance of the nucleus in intracellular oxidations. Prove that tonic and simple contractions of the same tissue may occur at the same time.

PHYSIOLOGICAL AND DENTAL CHEMISTRY.

Mr. H. Carlton Smith.

1. Explain the hydrolysis of cane sugar and give two methods by which it may be effected.

2. How are haemin crystals prepared? (Teichmann's test.)
Give test for acetone in urine.

3. Keratin is found where? Is distinguished by what characteristics?

4. Contrast the digestive action of the gastric and pancreatic juices in *four* particulars.

5. Explain digestion of fats.

6. Give two particulars only in which each of the following metals modify the character of a dental alloy, — copper, silver, tin.

7. Give detail of volumetric assay of commercial H_2O_2 solution.

8. What circumstances may modify the quantity and the reaction of saliva?

9 and 10. Upon examination of samples of saliva and urine from same patient I report that the indications were consistent with a well developed case of pyorrhoea. The diathesis is hyperacid and the treatment would be aided by a decrease of red meat diet. I also suggest that there is a slight irritation of the kidney, probably due to the concentration and acidity of the sample, and to certain crytalline elements found in the sediment; and I further suggest that tomatoes, spinach, and rhubarb be used very sparingly as articles of diet.

Fill out urine and saliva blanks to correspond with this case, using figures where possible.

Second Year Studies.

BACTERIOLOGY. — Professor Ernst.

1. What conditions must be fulfilled to prove that a suspected micro-organism is the cause of an infection?

2. How do the bacteria produce their results, and what are the conditions which may modify their pathogenic action?

3. How would you prove that a specimen of pus submitted for examination was derived from a gonorrhoeal urethritis?

4. Describe a method for separating a mixture of bacteria into pure cultures?

DENTAL PATHOLOGY. — Professor Brackett.

1. Actinomycosis.

2. Pathological history preceding alveolar abscess.

3. Considerations for and against conservative treatment of exposed dental pulps.

4. Hypertrophies in the oral cavity.

5. The etiology of imperfections in enamel formation.

6. The influence of premature dentition upon tooth quality.

7. What expressions of syphilis are most communicable?

8. Toxins.

9. Unusual regions for the pointing of alveolar abscess.

10. The prevention of harm to the teeth from acid medicines.

11. Why are inferior third molars more subject to caries than inferior central incisors?

12. The difference between hyperemia and true inflammation.

OPERATIVE DENTISTRY. — Dr. Bradley.

1. What are hoe excavators? Make a sketch of several useful forms, and describe their use.

2. Give the clinical treatment for relief of a tooth that has caused more or less pain, and on presentation is tender to percussion and sensitive to heat.

3. Describe in detail the process of adjusting the rubber dam, to fill approximal cavities in the left superior cuspid and first bicuspid.

4. What is the value and use of a mouth mirror?

5. The object of sterilizing instruments, and how may it be done?

6. Mention three points to observe in extracting teeth.

7. What filling materials may be used with satisfaction in deciduous teeth?

8. Describe such a cavity, as to location in the mouth and tooth, as you would fill with amalgam. Describe the operation.

9. (*a*) Explain briefly the theory of bleaching discolored teeth.
(*b*) Describe the clinical operation.

10. Describe the clinical treatment of pyorrhea.

CROWN AND BRIDGE WORK. — Asst. Professor Cooke.

1. How would you make a porcelain crown (*a*) with a split-pin attachment; (*b*) with a rubber attachment?

2. Describe at least four different methods of attaching a porcelain crown to a root.

3. What substances are used as investing material in soldering? Give points to be observed in their use.

Name the different kinds of soldering and state advantages of each.

4. How would you prepare a root for (*a*) a post crown; (*b*) a banded crown?

5. Describe two ways of making an all-metal crown for a molar.

6. Describe two ways of making an all-porcelain crown for a bicuspid.

7. Describe two ways of making an all-porcelain crown, with platinum post, for a central incisor.

8. Describe two ways of making a banded crown, with porcelain attachment, for a bicuspid.

9. Describe two ways of making a cuspid to cuspid bridge.

10. Discuss the backing and tipping of teeth and the making of seamless crowns.

MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS. — Professor Briggs.

1. Methods of obtunding sensitive dentine. Describe minutely two remedies.

2. Write a prescription of two or more ingredients suitable to prescribe for a patient suffering from pyorrhea alveolaris, due to faulty elimination.

3. Strychninae sulphas.

4. How reduce alveolar congestion by systematic treatment. Describe two of the drugs used.

5. Veronal.

6. Give method of reducing a given per cent. solution to a solution of a lower percentage.

7. Give technique of ether anaesthesia.

8. Write a prescription for one ounce of one-half per cent. solution cocaine hydrochlorate.

9. Acetanilid.

10. Describe two antiseptics: one local, one systemic.

MECHANICAL DENTISTRY AND ORTHODONTIA.

Drs. Cross and Baker.

1. Name, in order, the important steps in the construction of a bulb velum and attachment.

2. What is accomplished by the use of the face-bow?

3. What is the characteristic displacement of a mandible, which is fractured between the second and third molars?

4. Name the steps, in their order, for adjusting the occlusion plate in the mouth; and give the reasons for the order.

5. Of what use is the face-bow in constructing a vulcanite interdental splint?

6. (*a*) Name the essentials for "normal" articulation.
   (*b*) Give the reason for "setting up" the inferior second bicuspids first.

7. Name the principal forces of the Expansion Arch Appliance.

8. Case 1. — Child five years old whose lower second temporary molars are so badly diseased that only the roots remain. Ordinarily, should these roots be allowed to remain or should they be removed? Give reasons.
Case 2. — Child eight years of age with one of its superior lateral incisors instanding and in lingual occlusion to the inferior arch. Ordinarily, is it best to treat at this age or to wait for further developments? Give reasons.

9. Explain the effects of adenoids upon the dental arch.

10. (*a*) How treat the cutting edges of an artificial denture to harmonize with a face in which strong lines and angles predominate?
   (*b*) What are the dental characteristics of a typical nervous temperament?

Third Year Studies.

ORTHODONTIA. — Professor Smith.

1. What methods would you employ in the diagnosis of a case of orthodontia?

2. Discuss the treatment of orthodontia cases when one or more of the permanent teeth have been extracted.

3. The etiology of the V and saddle shaped arch.

4. Discuss reciprocal anchorage.

5. What forms of malocclusion may be traced to the injudicious extracting of the temporary teeth?

6. How treat an open bite without grinding the teeth?

7. Discuss appliances for expanding the upper arch and illustrate with drawings.

8. Cause of prognathism and intermaxillary prognathism.

9. What are the evils of adenoids from the view point of the orthodontist?

10. Discuss heredity in its relation to irregularities of the teeth.

OPERATIVE DENTISTRY. — Professor Potter.

1. Discuss the subject of the welding of gold in the making of fillings.

2. Discuss the anatomy of the lower maxilla as it has reference to the problem of tooth extraction.

3. Describe the giving of ether by the semi-open method, and state how the patient is affected by it. What are the indications of complete anaesthesia?

4. For what operations is nitrous oxide gas suitable? How can you determine the proper amount of the gas to administer?

5. Describe five unfavorable symptoms which may appear during the administration of an anaesthetic, and state how you would treat each symptom.

6. Discuss the pathological heart conditions which are of importance in the case of a patient to be etherized. How are these pathological conditions recognized?

7. Describe the process of making a steel instrument suitable for cutting dentine.

8. How can discolored teeth be bleached?

9. Discuss the treatment of root canals which have become infected by a decomposed pulp.

10. Give a history of the development of porcelain inlays.

CROWN AND BRIDGE WORK. — Asst. Professor Cooke.

1. Discuss the question of (*a*) grinding surfaces in crowns and bridges; (*b*) of crowning split roots.

2. Discuss the questions of (*a*) the articulation of crowns and bridges; (*b*) the crowning of abcessed roots.

3. Describe two cases in which bridges are undoubtedly advisable.

4. Give points to be observed (*a*) in the making of all-metal bridges; (*b*) in making and setting extension bridges; (*c*) in the attachment of dummies to bridges.

5. Describe three methods of supplying a superior central incisor, the adjoining teeth being sound.

6. Give methods of repairing crowns and bridges.

7. Discuss the use of porcelain for crowns and bridges.

8. Describe a sectional bridge (*a*) to replace lower incisors; (*b*) to replace a molar and bicuspid.

9. Compare post and banded crowns and bridges, points to be observed in insertion of each.

10. Describe two ways of making a porcelain jacket crown.

MECHANICAL DENTISTRY. — Professor Smith.

1 Where is the use of the fusible alloys indicated?

2. Discuss the conditions of occlusion where the overbite is contra-indicated.

3. Should loose teeth be clasped?

4. Discuss gold as a base.

5. What is vulcanite?

6. English tube teeth. How made and used?

7. How does the porcelain from which artificial teeth are made differ from the porcelain of commerce?

8. In making porcelain teeth, how is the yellow color at the neck graduated to the blue at the tip without showing a line of demarcation?

9. Describe the Peck method of making porcelain inlays.

10. Name and describe briefly two substances used in coloring porcelain body and enamels.

SURGERY AND ORAL SURGERY. — Drs. Monks and Blake.

1. Give the symptoms of acute inflammation, and the pathological explanations to account for them.

2. Describe the formation of an acute abscess.

3. Compare the healing of a wound by first intention with that by second intention.

4. Give the causes of ulceration.

5. The causes (predisposing and exciting), and the treatment (preventive, curative, and palliative) of tuberculosis.

6. The varieties and treatment of epulis.

7. Enumerate the precautions which should always be taken in the preparation for, and in the conduct of, ether anaesthesia.

8. Describe a typical case of cancer of the lip.

9. What are the causes of cervical adenitis?

10. What is meant by: (*a*) granulation; (*b*) lymphangitis; (*c*) osteomyelitis; (*d*) toxemia? (Answer any three of these.)

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The Annual University Catalogue.

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